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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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ADMIRAL DEWEY

And the Magnificent Reception
Given Him in New York.

THE PARADE TO GRANT'S TOMB

Presentation of the Gold Loving
Cup by a Mayor Van Wyck—
Scenes Along the Line.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—As the car-
riage bearing Admiral Dewey leading
the great land parade turned into Sev-
enty-second street the voices of chil-
dren were heard. Little ones in blue
and little ones in white, grouped to
form the word "Dewey," were making
sweet the morning air with words of
welcome.

This tribute of the children was one
of the most beautiful features of the
day, and touched the Admiral just
about as deeply as did the presentation
of the golden loving cup by Mayor
Van Wyck. He fully realized for the
first time the deep meaning with which
his reception by the nation and its
people is fraught.

With bowed head he mounted the
platform in front of the City Hall to
receive the loving cup and faced his
friends. His ready smile had fled, his
fine features evidenced the rush and
surge of emotions that rarely come in-
to the life of any man. There was
none of the air of the conqueror about
him. He lost his self-possession and
wept. Tears coursed down his bronzed
cheeks, and for once he was taken by
surprise.

Raising aloft the golden trophy pre-
sented to him by the people, he gazed
up at it silently for moments that
seemed hours. He tried to speak.
Words failed. He turned to the com-
mittee, then to his officers, standing in
full uniform by his side. Mechanically
he plucked their sleeves.

"These men," he began, "then brook-
down," he said, "these are the men to
whom the honor is due."
"Mr. Mayor," turning to the city's
Executive, "it is quite impossible to
express in words how deeply I feel,
how deeply I am impressed by these
tokens of honor that are shown me.
I thank you from the bottom of my
heart. It is beautiful," holding aloft
the great golden cup.

Then suddenly: "Where are my of-
ficers?" he said. "Captain Lambertson
and Commander Colvocoresses!" he
urged. "Forward!"

"Ah," he continued, "look at them.
These are the men of that magnificent
squadron which I have the honor to
command."

Turning to the Mayor, he opened his
lips to speak. He faltered a moment,
then again and again tried to speak.
At last the words came. It was one of
the simplest and briefest speeches ever
made by an American naval hero.

"I thank you," he said. "That was
all."

Who will rightly describe the kalei-
doscopic panorama of the land parade,
the march from Riverside to Washing-
ton's Arch of 35,000 men led to Madison
Square by Dewey himself? Here at the
tomb of Grant were half a million
people so wedged into the reviewing
stands that the faces became a blur.
Here was the winding Hudson above,
the glorious autumn sun above,
a gentle wind, and the colors of the
nation in every design and form. To
his carriage came Dewey from the lit-
tle steamer which had brought him up
the river. Just one roar greeted him:
"Dewey!"

When Admiral Dewey finally ap-
peared the Mayor the band again
struck up "Hail to the Chief!" and the
crowd cheered continuously. As the
Admiral was driven out of the gate to
the pier he saw Governor Roosevelt
outside, surrounded by his staff. The
Governor, in frock coat and silk hat
was mounted. His staff was resplendent
with gold lace. Admiral Dewey saluted
the Governor, and when his car-
riage had passed the Executive set
spurs to his horse and went galloping
up the hill toward the tomb in true
cowboy style, regardless of his silk
hat. He got a great ovation as he
went along. It was second only to
that given to Admiral Dewey.

Eleven o'clock was the time set for
the parade to get under way, and
considering the formalities crowded
into the preceding hours, the start was
made with remarkable promptness.
What with the gay uniforms of the
military soldiery, the excitement and
ceremony incident to landing the sail-
ors from the warships strung out in
the river below, the crowd had plenty
to occupy it. Finally the mounted po-
lice detailed to clear the way for the
advance clattered down the drive,
scattering the overcurious to the right
and left. There was a deal of shouting
on the part of the mounted men, a
scuffling of the crowd, and as the way
cleared before them a firing wedge of
mounted police following the skirmish
line jogged slowly down the drive and
the great column was under way.

Major General Roe, with his glit-
tering gold-laced staff, followed imme-
diately on the heels of the police, and
Somers's band, breaking into one of the
airs that men have been marching to
and dying to during the last year or
more, took up their place at the head
of the column.

been a few little tentative attempts at
cheers before, but as the column of
sailors from the Olympia moved into
place the crowds struck the note that
was to echo down all the streets of
the city over which the Admiral was to
pass. Lieutenant Commander Colvoco-
resses was at their head. The men
were formed in company front, and
looked eminently businesslike in their
dark blue uniforms, regulated only by
the tan leggings that they wore. The
necessities and the flickering of light
that shifted along their bayoneted
rifles. What a spectacle they were!
One would have thought the vocal
possibilities of every throat were
exhausted. But if he did he learned that
he had evidently overlooked
something somewhere in each of those
same throats.

A moment afterward the carriage
containing Dewey and the Mayor ap-
peared in the wake of the Olympia's
men. The people saw them and
them for the first time a ripple of
under-sized man with broad, kindly
face, that even all the bravado of the
gilt of an Admiral's full-dress uniform
cannot obscure. By his side sat the
still smaller Mayor of New York,
plain, formal, in his conventional frock
coat and silk hat, and, as they went
as though riding beside, the conqueror
was part of his daily duties. The
cheering that hailed the Olympia's
men was a common-place vocal demon-
stration in comparison to that which
greeted their honored chief.

Dewey could not see much of the Arch
when approaching it on the avenue un-
til he reached the crest of Murray
Hill, where he could look down the
slope and catch the gleaming white of
the colonnade through which he was to
pass. He could barely distinguish the
words of welcome upon the arch, but
the great figures of Barry, of Far-
rington, of Decatur, of Porter, stood out
with startling distinctness, and re-
minded him of the past.

Again the police stopped, but before
any one had time to become impatient
several shots rang in the air, a bat-
talion of sailors passed, and the shouting
became tumultuous, culminating in
every form of noise, testifying popular
appreciation as the carriage containing
Admiral Dewey and Mayor Van Wyck
drew up at the reviewing stand. Flags
and handkerchiefs waved in every di-
rection as the Mayor stepped to the
ground, closely followed by the Admi-
ral, who bowed his head and bowed re-
peatedly to those on the stand. At the
time Admiral Dewey had mounted the
steps, the second carriage, containing
Captains Wilkes and Colvocoresses, and
other officers, followed. The latter were
vehicles bringing the other guests of
honor. Seated behind a bank of 20,000
bride's roses, and with the cheers of
thousands ringing constantly in his
ears and the music of dozens of bands
swelling the din, Admiral Dewey re-
viewed the great parade. The crowd
had not its fill of cheering, and for sev-
eral hours the people stood there
cheering everybody who could possibly
deserve a cheer. Below the arch, clear
to Washington Square, there were the
same scenes of enthusiasm that had
been witnessed on the upper end of the
line of march.

When the paraders got to the square
the various organizations marched
away to disband, and the greatest pa-
rade ever held in New York was over.
Rear Admiral Schley divided the
honors with the central figure of the
day. He received a demonstration sec-
ond only to that of Dewey. People
along the line of march fairly rose at
him.

"Hurrah for the hero of Santiago!"
"There is the man that smashed Cer-
vera's fleet!" "Hip, hip, hurrah, for
Schley!" and kindred cries from all
parts of the line. In upper Fifth ave-
nue some enthusiastic lady threw him
a handful of roses. They fairly land-
ed in the carriage. The Admiral
leaned forward, picked them up and
lifted them to his lips. Instantly all
the ladies in the balcony seemed
plugged with the desire to have their
flowers similarly honored, and he was
fairly bombarded. Many of the flow-
ers fell into the street, only to be
caught up by eager spectators and car-
ried to the carriage. Before he got to
Madison Square Admiral Schley was
up to his arms in flowers.

Only one distressing incident oc-
curred within Dewey's view. A wire
had been stretched across the space
between two of the stands in the park.
The awful press of people broke it and
they surged into the avenue, those in
front powerless to resist the pressure
of the thousands in the rear. The po-
lice officers on foot were helpless. Try
as they would they could not stem the
tide, which promised to impede the
entire parade. Suddenly a half-hun-
dred mounted policemen galloped up,
and, having formed a line, charged and
shoved the people back. Many women
and children were caught in the crush.
Some shrieked, others fainted, and sev-
eral, after the panic was over, were
carried away in ambulances.

Tonight the smother given at the
Waldorf-Astoria to the sailors of the
Olympia concluded New York's won-
derful reception to Admiral Dewey
and his men.

HERO DIES IN FLAMES

SPOKANE (Wash.), Sept. 30.—A
Cascadia, B. C. special to the Spokes-
man Review says: Cascade received a
terrible baptism of fire last night.
Alex Arrell was killed by a bullet
trying to save others. The property
loss is about \$30,000. The Cascadia
burned at the heart of the town.
Six hotels and one cigar store were
burned in an hour. The hotel build-
ings had sleeping compartments, and
of whom escaped only in season. Ar-
rell was imprisoned by falling in
and before he could be rescued a

FOURTEEN FREED

Filipino Peace Commission Releases
Some American Prisoners.

CILMORE AND MEN STILL HELD

Aguinaldo's Army Tired of War but
Will Fight for Independence
to the Last.

PLAYS FOR TIME.
MANILA, Oct. 1, noon.—The
Filipino Peace Commission,
which arrived at the American
lines yesterday morning,
brought a request from Agu-
inaldo that he be permitted to
send a representative of his
Government to negotiate for
peace. General Otis declined the
request. There will be another
conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—
The War Department has re-
ceived the following:

"MANILA, Sept. 30.—Adju-
tant General, Washington: I
have received a communication,
dated the 12th inst., from Gen-
eral Garcia, commanding all
insurgent troops in Eastern
Mindanao. He expresses a de-
sire to turn the country over to
the United States and surrender
insurgent arms."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—
War Department officials are
today very much encouraged
regarding the situation in the
Philippines as conveyed by the
official and press dispatches.
The dispatch relative to the in-
tended surrender of the eastern
portion of Mindanao indicates,
it is said, the disposition of the
southern islands to accept the
American sovereignty. These
people have heretofore made of-
fers to surrender, but have
completed it with a provision that
the United States should rain-
quish its right if Aguinaldo
should be successful in Luzon.

MANILA, Sept. 30, 7:30 p. m.—This
has been an eventful day with
the northern outposts of the American
army at Angeles. Early this morning the
Filipino Peace Commission arrived.
The American prisoners followed.
Then a committee of three Spaniards,
to negotiate for the release of the
Spanish prisoners, departed up the
railroad with a retinue of servants and
buffalo carts carrying their baggage.
At San Fernando the train carrying
the commission and prisoners to Ma-
nila met a special carrying Major Gen-
eral Otis and Generals Lawton and
Bates and Schwan to Angeles on a
tour of inspection.

The American prisoners are Corporal
Otto Schen and Privates Albert
Reubeck, Otto Wagner and Peter Rol-
lins, all of the Third Infantry, cap-
tured near Baling, July 28; Joseph
Macelrath, James Boyle, William Mil-
ler, John Crinshaw, Thomas Dwyer, and
Eli Drew of the Sixteenth Infantry,
captured at Calocan in August; Paul
Spillane and Louis Ford of the Fourth
Infantry; Charles Wilmerder, a dis-
charged Third Artilleryman, captured
by bandits while boating near Mala-
bon, and George Graham, colored, an
orderly of the Sixteenth Infantry, who
was put off a train near Malolos and
immediately captured by insurgents.

A party of correspondents and pho-
tographers waited in the intrench-
ments of the American outposts before
the wrecked bridge across the river
separating the two armies, and at 9
o'clock a group came down the track
waving handkerchiefs on bamboo and
halted before the bridge. A bugle
then sounded the "attention," and Ma-
jor Shields of General Wheaton's staff
and five soldiers with raised handker-
chiefs picked their way across the
bridge. The Filipinos introduced
themselves: General Alejandrino, a
slender, bright-looking man of 32, a
veteran of the rebellion against Spain;
Lieutenant Colonel Orino and Major
Ortiz, the latter of German blood and
speaking English fluently. There soon
appeared a second party of fourteen
Americans marching between files of
insurgent soldiers. They looked the
picture of health and were dressed in
new Filipino uniforms of blue king-
ham, and were carrying monkeys and
other things from their Filipino
friends.

General Wheeler, being anxious to
see the Filipinos, forded the river with
a corporal mounted behind and the
staff horses carrying double. General
Wheeler shook hands with the Fili-
pinos, and there was a general ex-
change of greetings while the photo-
graphers piled their vocation across the
track. The file of barefoot Filipino
soldiers curiously surveyed the line of
stalwart American sentinels, whose
phlegmatic countenances strongly con-
trasted with the

had no official connection with the in-
cident, returned to General MacAr-
thur, and General Wheaton appeared
at the other end of the bridge. The
commissioners and prisoners forded
the river, dismounted and saluted.

General MacArthur's first inquiry
was for Lieutenant Gilmore's party,
and General Alejandrino replied vagu-
ely that they "were in the north." Gen-
eral MacArthur asked if they would
be released, and General Alejandrino
said, "I must consult with my Govern-
ment before answering."

The prisoners unanimously com-
mended their treatment. One of them
said: "We have been given the best
country afforded; fine houses for
quarters, servants, good food, plenty
of wine and a money allowance. Gen-
eral Aguinaldo visited us and shook
hands. Three of the boys refused to
shake hands with him."

Judging from the stories of the pris-
oners, they have been lionized by the
people. They report that five sailors,
survivors of Naval Cadet Wood's party,
arrived at Tarlac Wednesday.
Though small importance is attached
to their judgment, they agree in say-
ing that the Filipinos all say that they
are tired of the war, but will fight for
independence to the last.

The released soldiers also say that
the idea of independence has taken a
firm hold on the Filipinos, and they
threaten, if conquered, to exterminate
the Americans by assassination.
Aguinaldo seemed popular among all
the people the prisoners met. The
country is full of rich crops. All the
prisoners tell interesting stories of
their experiences. Those captured at
Calocan were marched along the
railroads at night through towns oc-
cupied by the Americans.

While Aguinaldo only offered to re-
lease the prisoners in Tarlac, there is
great disappointment that Lieutenant
Gilmore's party failed to arrive. The
Filipino Commission does not arouse
great expectations as to the result of
its visit. Major Ortiz said frankly that
they were very tired of the war, but
they decline to say what proposals
they bring. The Filipinos lunched
with General Young at San Fernando.
Their quarters will be at the Oriente
Hotel at Manila. Major General Otis
and his party conferred with General
MacArthur and returned to Manila.
General Bates tonight takes General
Wheaton's command at Angeles.

ON GENERAL OTIS.

Quartermaster General Pope in
an Interview.

Colonel Thomas Pope, who was up
to a few weeks ago, quartermaster
general in the Philippines, was a
through passenger on the Gaelic on
his way to his home in Kansas.
Colonel Pope is an enthusiastic admi-
rer of General Otis, whom he believes
to be the right man in the right place.
He and the General have been much
together ever since the opening of the
Philippine campaign.

He said on Sunday, in reference to
General Otis and the conduct of affairs
in the Philippines:
"General Otis has displayed marked
ability in every move he has made;
no man could have done better under
the very difficult conditions prevail-
ing. The Filipinos are treacherous lit-
tle fellows and will not come out in
the open and fight. If a bunch of
them are hemmed in they simply dis-
card their uniforms and guns, meet us
half-way, smiling, and claim to be
"amigos."

"Not a move either in civil or mil-
itary affairs is made in the Philippines
other than under the direct and im-
mediate control of General Otis. The
General has been greatly handicapped
during the last few months by having
to change his entire army. No man in
those circumstances could conduct a
vigorous campaign."

"The State volunteers deserve un-
limited praise for their many heroic
deeds in the Philippines. I believe the
Kansas men did the most work, but
they all made a fine record for them-
selves."

"I met General Wheeler soon after
he came down. We all thought him
too old to endure a campaign in the
Philippines. The climate is terribly
hard on young men of vigorous
health, and must certainly be exhaust-
ing to men of General Wheeler's age."

HONOLULU SUGAR CO.

New Pumping Plant is in Succes-
ful Operation.

P. Schneider, agent of the Risdon
Iron Works, reports that the new
pumping plant for the Honolulu Sugar
Company was started successfully last
week and is now running continuous-
ly. The pump is of the triple-expansion
type, of a capacity of 7,500,000 gal-
lons per day of 24 hours, and dis-
charges this quantity of water under a
head of 300 feet.

The pumps of the Honolulu Sugar
Company are of the fly-wheel type, es-
pecially designed by the Risdon Iron
Works for plantation work. They are
the first of their kind installed on the
Island of Oahu and the highest econ-
omy is expected from them. The
pumps are supplied with steam from
Heine water tube boilers and no ex-
pense has been spared to make the en-
tire plant a complete and model one.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

PORTLAND (Or.), Sept. 30.—Orders
were received at Vancouver barracks
today for the Thirty-fifth Infantry to
embark on board the transports Rio
Jenaro and Sikh for the Philippines.
The transports will probably

BOERS AWAITING

Summons from Kruger to Declare
War on Great Britain.

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM SENT

Feeling Now is That Nothing
is a Miracle—Expect the War.

THE ULTIMATUM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A ca-
ble to the World from London,
dated September 30; Saturday
3 a. m., says: The World cor-
respondent obtained tonight
from a high Ministerial source
the following authentic facts
concerning today's fateful meet-
ing of the British Cabinet:

First—The substitution of the
articles of the Pretoria conven-
tion of 1881 for those of the
London convention of 1884, re-
spectively the Boer republic's re-
lations with foreign powers.
This substitution means the
abolition of all right on the part
of the republic to deal with for-
eign powers, and would imply
the recall of Leyds as Boer
Commissioner in Europe.

Second—The abolition of all
legislation respecting aliens
adopted by the republic since
1881.

Third—The granting of mu-
nicipal autonomy to the Rand.
This would give control of all
local affairs to the district
mainly inhabited by the Uni-
tarian population. It is a re-
treat from the scheme of a
rule for the Rand submitted by
Chamberlain to Kruger after
the Jameson raid and con-
temptuously refused by Kruger.

Fourth—The removal of all
religious disabilities. At pre-
sent Catholics and Hebrews are
disqualified from holding many
offices, even of the most im-
portant kind.

Fifth—The disarmament of
the two great forces which com-
mand Johannesburg.

Sixth—The republic is called
upon to renounce its treaty of
1872 with Portugal, under
which it is empowered to im-
port arms and ammunition
from Delagoa bay through Por-
tuguese territory.

Seventh—Indemnity is de-
manded for Britain's outlay in
sending out troops and other
military preparations.

This may be accepted as an
accurate synopsis of the Brit-
ish proposals. They were adopt-
ed by the Cabinet, but no dis-
patch was forwarded to Pre-
sident Kruger last night, and a further
Cabinet meeting has been called
for Tuesday. The Ministers
were much surprised that Krug-
er had not sent any reply to
their dispatch of last Friday,
but he seems to have delayed it
deliberately in order to embar-
rass his enemies. It is expect-
ed today.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.—There
is a great excitement in consequence
of orders to the commanders to take
the field. Part of the Johannesburg
corps will assemble today. Dispatch
riders have gone to the front.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The corres-
pondent of the Morning Post at Johan-
nesburg sends the following: A Govern-
ment official who has just returned
from Pretoria, where he saw President
Kruger, assures me that martial law
will be proclaimed tomorrow (Sat-
urday) or Monday next.

The Daily Mail publishes the follow-
ing dispatch from Charlestown, Natal:
"Commander-General Joubert and his
staff have arrived at Wakkerstroom
Nek, where 800 Boers are already as-
sembled with artillery. A force of
burghers was stationed today about
two miles from the Natal border."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29.—A dispatch
from Glencoe, Natal, says: Telegraphic
communication between here and the
Transvaal is temporarily interrupted.
This is supposed to have been caused
by a thunderstorm. The camp is free
from sickness and patrols are regular,
especially in the direction of DeJager's
Drift on the Buffalo river, where the
Boers are reported to be lagged. The
greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The second movement of troops from
Ladysmith to Dundee was carefully
concealed, and expeditiously carried
out. The Boers are only about

troops. It is stated here that the burghers have requested permission either to return to their farms or raid Natal.

A telegram from Volksrust says that it is reported that the Boers intend to take up a position at Schinons Hoge, failing back on Laing's Nek if forced to do so.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Indications this evening lead to the belief that, in view of the Cabinet message, the Boers will probably commit an overt act which will bring on hostilities before the assembling of Parliament. All the latest dispatches from the Transvaal show the liveliest activity on the part of the burghers. Telegrams from Pretoria announce that artillery is being rapidly loaded at the station for the front, and that military trains have preference on all lines. The Cape mail is delayed in consequence of the large amount of rolling stock reserved for the forces.

A large number of burghers left yesterday for the Natal border and another for Middleburg. Detachments of cyclists are being distributed among the different commanders. It is understood that the first contingent of the Pretoria force will leave for the eastern border tomorrow.

Commanding-General Joubert yesterday addressed a crowd of burghers at the Pretoria station. His remarks were loudly cheered. The officers of the German corps left for the front today and the Hollanders' corps paraded in the principal square of Pretoria and saluted President Kruger.

The Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are converging from all parts on this probable battlefield. The excitement continues at fever heat. The Commanding-General has issued a notice calling the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commanders from Krugersdorp, whose burghers checkmated the Jameson raiders, will embark on trains for the frontier tonight.

There is great activity at the War Office at Pretoria. The artillery reserves have been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly. The burghers are congregating in the towns, ready to join their commands, while, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier, and to avoid a collision with the British forces. The Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Volksrust, Vryheid and Bremersdorp.

A telegram received today says two batteries of field artillery and 500 burghers have started for Volksrust and that another 500 men go there today. The streets at Pretoria present a scene of great military animation. Armed burghers and artillerymen are riding about, the field cornets being engaged in warning the burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

A quantity of ammunition for Maxim guns is reported to have arrived at Harrismith, and the burghers at Bremersdorp are practicing with the Maxim gun. A number of young Boers who have been studying at Cape Town have started for home. The Volksraad, in secret session, has passed a high treason bill, providing for the confiscation of the property of burghers who refuse service. The proposal was submitted to make the confiscation retroactive, so as to include certain millionaires, but it was rejected.

A dispatch from Johannesburg reports a meeting of the wholesale and retail merchants there to consider the steps to be taken for the protection of their towns. The chairman said he had been informed that the Government did not intend to expel the British subjects in the event of war. A resolution was passed in favor of forming a guard composed of merchants, property owners and others and empowering a committee to procure funds to carry on the municipal government.

From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is said on reliable authority that at a secret session the Raad had passed a stringent commando law. Burghers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return in default of £500 fine, five years' imprisonment and the confiscation of their property.

A squadron of British cruisers is gathered at Cape Town. Advice from the interior of South Africa indicate that thus far the natives are quiet and there is no sign of trouble. This is reassuring as it was feared that some of the tribes in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless.

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees. It is announced from Kimberley that a former Mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under a complete misapprehension in supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal."

The British colonists in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteer corps, have formed a cycle attachment and have constructed an armored train with an

Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised. Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zones are sending their stock south.

DURBAN, Sept. 29.—The summoning of the volunteers has caused widespread excitement. The men responded readily, and 800 troops, with numerous guns, will entrain tomorrow. CHARTERING AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Major Scofield of the British army has chartered the steamship Mount Royal, making the third transport, closed another contract for mules and placed the first order for grain and forage for the army supplies to be sent to the Transvaal, South Africa.

COLONISTS READY TO FIGHT. MELBOURNE, Sept. 29.—A conference of the military commanders of all the colonies except New Zealand is sitting here to discuss the equipment and dispatch of an Australian force to South Africa. Volunteers are coming forward largely from all the colonies. About 1400 Victorians have already volunteered.

THE DESCENDANTS

Of the Early Hawaiian Missionaries.

Three Hundred and Thirty-Eight Children and Grandchildren Now Reside in the Islands.

The Friend's estimate of the number of the descendants of the early missionaries is as follows:

Surviving sons resident in Hawaii	91
daughters resident in Hawaii	73
sons abroad	64
daughters abroad	72
grandsons in Hawaii	101
granddaughters in Hawaii	73
grandsons abroad	123
granddaughters abroad	124

Total children living.....300

Total grandchildren living.....431

There are 338 children and grandchildren of missionaries residing here, or about one-twentieth of the combined white population, exclusive of the Latin races.

Of the sons now living, we find sixteen who are in the Christian ministry, or over one in ten. We believe this to be a much larger percentage of ministers than can be found in any class of families in the United States. Eight of the sixteen are now in active Foreign Mission service five of them in Hawaii, viz., Messrs. H. Bingham, F. W. Damon, O. P. Emerson, O. H. Gulick and H. H. Parker—men of whom the church is not ashamed.

There are several young preachers and missionaries at work or coming forward in the third generation. It may be hoped that there will be many such. But that generation is not as near to the old missionaries, and hence is, perhaps, less imbued with their spirit. Yet it is a happiness to know that there are here very many devoted and loving Christian workers of both sexes, both of those connected and unconnected with Mission families. The spirit of the Fathers abides in the churches of Hawaii, with their membership from many nationalities.

MRS. TODD AGAIN. General Shafter Will Have to Send Her to Molokai.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Today the War Department saddled upon General Shafter at San Francisco the troublesome question of the disposition of Mrs. Todd, the woman who is suffering from leprosy. The department wrestled with this question for three days, and not finding a solution suggested that the matter be disposed of by the General Immigrant Commissioner at San Francisco. It is believed a Government transport will be used in conveying Mrs. Todd to the leper colony at Hawaii, but just how to get her aboard without creating a scene and alarming the other passengers is what is puzzling the officials.

It is believed she will be transferred to the steamer from her present quarters during the night before the other passengers are permitted to embark. This can be done, it is said, without risk to any. The sufferer can be confined in her apartment, and she will in no way come in contact with her fellow-passengers. Pains will be taken to conceal her presence, as a panic would doubtless ensue if her condition should become known. The name of the transport and date of sailing will be kept secret.

N. S. Sachs intends shortly to erect a 3-story block on the corner of Berea and Fort streets, opposite the

THE LATEST PLAN

For Crushing Philippine Rebels

Americans Troops to Make a Coordinated Movement Northward on Torac—What Lawton is Doing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Department has received the following: "MANILA, Sept. 30.—Adjutant General, Washington: A communication dated the 12th instant from General Garcia, commanding all the insurgent troops in Eastern Mindanao, expresses a desire to turn the country over to the United States and to surrender the insurgent arms. OTIS."

MANILA, Sept. 30, 8:40 p. m. Fourteen American prisoners, all enlisted soldiers, have been delivered up by the Filipinos. It is reported from Iloilo that the Tagalos have arrested Virayan, a general, charging him with being a traitor. Tribal discord, it is added is growing. Many of the rebel soldiers have revolted, many European prisoners escaping in the meanwhile.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The capture of Porac by General MacArthur is regarded by the War Department as the preliminary maneuver to a general movement of the American troops north to take possession of the railroad from Manila to Lingayau Bay. General Otis has enough troops to make more movements and to garrison the towns along the line of the railroad. It is believed the rainy season will soon be ended, and that more extensive military operations will then be begun.

A large body of insurgents was in the vicinity of Porac, the extreme west of the populous province of Pampanga. General MacArthur extended his lines almost to Porac early in August, but was compelled to withdraw toward Santa Rita and Angeles because of the heavy rains. The insurgents have remained to the west of Porac and last week they captured the gunboat Urdanetta on the coast to the south. It was considered necessary to drive them out of that territory before a general movement north was begun, and General MacArthur took possession of Porac with that in view.

The General is expected to garrison Porac and keep the insurgents out of the valley and in the mountains. That will enable him to move his army north on Tarlac, where Aguinaldo has his headquarters, and he will continue to drive the insurgents to the north until the railroad from Manila to Lingayau Bay is in the possession of the Americans.

But little has been heard of General Lawton recently. It is said by War Department officials that he is near General MacArthur and is preparing to move north with a column parallel to the forces of that General. The greater part of the troops has been transferred quietly to the north of Manila for that movement. It is also said that a considerable body of troops will be transported from Manila to Lingayau Bay and landed to begin a southward march, with the expectation of crushing the insurgents between the two columns.

It is significant that Generals Lawton, Wheaton, Wheeler and Grant are all with MacArthur to the north, and it is said that they are preparing for an aggressive campaign that will clear that part of the island and place the railroad in the Philippines completely under American control.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—General Otis today cabled the following report of the capture of Porac:

Lawton's troops are at Calumpit and San Fernando, where concentration is taking place. He is ordered to cover the country between Mexico, Guaga, Bacalar and Santa Rita. MacArthur has been ordered to take his troops and in the vicinity of Porac, which he did yesterday, advancing to Porac at an early hour with the Ninth Infantry and Thirty-sixth Volunteers, capturing Porac and driving the enemy north. Wheaton at Angeles kept back the enemy on his north and moved his force westward to intercept the Porac insurgents, but they retreated by mountain roads. The movement results in clearing the country preparatory to further operations. Our casualties at Porac are five wounded. Wheaton does not report any casualties. He captured one officer and several enlisted men. Some twenty of the enemy were killed; the number of wounded is unknown.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—General Otis cables the following from Manila: "The Ohio transport, with three officers and forty-nine men of the Nevada cavalry, also 215 discharged men, sailed yesterday via Hongkong and Guam. Two men of the Nevada cavalry are in the hands of the insurgents."

REV. S. A. DONAHOE.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale at all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents.


The Girl of To-day


will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the one medicine that will give her the strength and make the new blood.

Our new book, **PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN**, explains why these pills are of special benefit to growing girls. A copy will be sent to any address. FREE on request.

Miss Frankie Hathaway, of Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich., said: "I am 21 years old, at 16 I was pale and weak and did not gain under the doctor's care. After treatment brought no better result and by the time I was nineteen years old I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I was terribly emaciated and my skin had lost all color. The doctor pronounced the disease anæmia. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought a box and before I had taken all of the pills I found that they were doing me good. Appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I had taken six boxes and found myself permanently cured. Since then I have had no return of my old trouble and cannot remember when I was so strong and healthy as now. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe that no other medicine could have done it."—FRANKIE HATHAWAY.—Ottawa Times, Holland, Mich.

Look for the full name on the package. At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50c. per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.






Ex Alden Besse:

EXTRA FINE LINE OF NICE Stylish Phaetons

WITH OR WITHOUT RUBBER TIRES.

AND Roomy Surreys.

A Nice Lot of Business Buggies

IN SIX DIFFERENT STYLES.

G. SCHUMAN'S

Carriage : Repository

FORT STREET.



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MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

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T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other Islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to. Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one. Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE, \$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 55 pieces\$7.95

Fine Blown Tumblers75c doz

Ordinary Tumblers50c doz

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 12, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PREPARED BY THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lancet and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
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The Kohala Sugar Co.
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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Works Co., Boston.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

ATTY. GENERAL**Differs With the Supreme Court of Hawaiian Islands.****ON THE REGISTRY OF VESSELS****Language and Spirit of Annexation Resolution Did Away With Hawaiian Nationality.**

Following is the full text of the opinion rendered by John W. Griggs, Attorney General of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury on the question of registering vessels under the Hawaiian flag, and on which President McKinley's last Hawaiian proclamation, printed in the "By Authority" column, is based:

Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., September 12, 1899.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—Sir: Your letters of August 5 and 9, with their enclosures, relative to the issuance of Hawaiian registers to vessels, are at hand.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, a copy of which you send, determines, in relation to applications for writ of mandamus to compel the issuance of Hawaiian registers to certain vessels, that the Hawaiian registry laws are a part of the municipal legislation of those islands remaining in force by the terms of the resolution of annexation, and that Congress manifested no particular intention to abrogate the Hawaiian registration laws immediately upon annexation, but manifested a general intention to continue those laws. The said applications were, however, by this opinion denied upon other grounds, but the cases have reopened for the determination of a certain question of fact not material to the present inquiry. Nevertheless, the question of law now before us was definitely ruled by that opinion, and since the Treasury Department has taken the ground that vessels should not be authorized to receive Hawaiian registers and fly the Hawaiian flag after July 7, 1898, you suggest that the only remedy for the situation is an Executive order suspending the issuance of Hawaiian registers, as a recent Executive order suspended the holding of a general election in the islands provided for under the Hawaiian Constitution; and you request my opinion as to the legality of such an order of the President to be procured and issued at your instance, under the resolution of Congress for the annexation of Hawaii.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the question is fairly a legal question and one arising in the administration of your department. It is obviously a question of high importance and demands careful consideration from the legal standpoint as well as from the standpoint of wise governmental policy.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii is based upon the view of Chancellor Kent (3 Com., page 149), who says, "The registry is not a document required by the law of nations as expressive of a ship's national character. The registry acts are to be construed as forms of local or municipal institutions for purposes of public policy." But it is evident that while Chancellor Kent finds the source of registration in municipal law and not in the law of nations, the character of registration as a governmental act is national, and, expresses sovereignty. The issuance of registry to vessels entitling them to carry national colors is an act of sovereignty, although the register itself is not a document required by the law of nations as indicative of a ship's national character; for this can be shown in other ways, as, for instance, by a consular certificate attached to the bill of sale of a vessel to an American citizen. This is evidence of a national character and entitles the vessel under the consular regulations to the protection of the flag. Sea letters are also at times evidence of the national character of a vessel, and a bill of sale also is such evidence. Chancellor Kent himself says, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, in the case of *Barber v. Phoenix Insurance Company* (8 Johns., 307, 319), referring to two kinds of American vessels, the one registered and the other unregistered and carrying a sea letter or an official certificate of ownership, "But in reference to the law of nations and to security upon the high seas, both species of vessels were equally entitled to protection as American property."

While thus there are other documents which impress national character upon a vessel, the register is the usual and most complete evidence of such character, and the fullest charter of the rights dependent thereon.

It is to be noted in passing that the Hawaiian register is, by the terms of the Hawaiian law, even more clearly an international document than the American register (Secs. 1000-1003, Civil Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, 1897, c. 63, Registry of Foreign Vessels, p. 412).

Beyond question a vessel's register announces nationality, and registration laws, though municipal in origin, or even in character (in the terminology of classification of different branches of the law), assert necessarily and before anything else the sovereignty of the government by which they are enacted and enforced. Therefore Chancellor Kent's statement in the *Commentaries*, SUPRA, is to be taken as meaning that the law of nations recognizes various ways of holding out a ship's national character, and does not require the peculiar form known as a register but it is not to be taken as meaning that registration is a matter merely of local law, and does not affect, or is not affected by, matters beyond the local domain.

Now, the joint resolution of Con-

gress for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands provides generally that "the municipal legislation of the Islands . . . not inconsistent with this joint resolution . . . shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine." And by the preamble to the resolution the absolute and unreserved cession of all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind by the Hawaiian Government to the United States is evidenced. Again, although there is a Hawaiian GOVERNMENT—the constitution under the terms of the resolution of a government long existing there as an independent autonomy—the language and the spirit of the resolution necessarily require the extinction of Hawaiian NATIONALITY and SOVEREIGNTY—the two very things, above all others, which the register of a vessel expresses.

In my opinion, therefore, the Hawaiian authorities cannot in any way certify to the Hawaiian character of a vessel for the Hawaiian national character can no longer be attributed to vessels owned by inhabitants of the Islands. Under the law of nations, vessels bearing any form of certificate of Hawaiian national character at the time of annexation must look to the United States for protection on the high seas and in foreign ports. Their NATIONAL character, has become American.

It is not necessary now to consider what all the consequences of this view may be and what form of certificate of American national character may properly be issued to vessels belonging to Hawaiians, pending Congressional action, although there appears to be authority under the consular regulations for giving such vessels the protection of our flag.

With due respect to the judgments of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, I am unable to admit that a Hawaiian registry can now be issued to a vessel and the flag of Hawaii, the usual token of registration, be flown by her; for, although the Hawaiian registry law is conceded to be a municipal law (in its origin, but by no means MERELY a municipal law in its field of operation and effects), its application since annexation is totally inconsistent with that portion of the resolution by which the Hawaiian Government ceded absolutely and without reservation all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind to the United States. By the very language of the resolution municipal legislation inconsistent with the resolution shall not remain in force, and upon these views I am constrained to hold that the registration laws of Hawaii have been abrogated as a necessary consequence of annexation.

It therefore follows that in my opinion an order of the Executive suspending the issuance of Hawaiian registers would be a legal exercise of power under the resolution of Congress for the annexation of Hawaii.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney General.

TO SERVE THREE YEARS.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—A Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Schmidt, has been sentenced by the Magdeburg Court to three years' imprisonment for lese majeste in publishing a tale reflecting on the Emperor and the Princess. He voluntarily relinquished his immunity from arrest as a member of the Reichstag and stood his trial because Editor Mueller of the Socialist Volkstimme, innocently connected with the same offense, is now undergoing four years' sentence.

SEVEN INJURED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Train No. 4, east-bound, of the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad, went into the siding at Montezuma, Ind., at 3:15 this morning. The rear sleeper did not clear the main track and was struck by a fast freight train, west-bound. The sleeper was upset and seven persons were hurt. The car caught fire and was ruined.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA AT NAGASAKI.

DES MOINES (Ia.), Sept. 29.—A cablegram was received today by Governor Shaw from Colonel Loper of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, announcing the arrival of the transport Senator at Nagasaki, Japan, and requesting permission to make a brief stop at Yokohama. The cablegram was forwarded to the War Department with approval.

LABOR ROW SETTLED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—At midnight the differences between organized labor and the festival and Federal committees were amicably adjusted, and it was announced that the corner stone of the new Postoffice would be laid on October 9th in accordance with the original programme.

CARTER GOES TO PRISON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Captain Carter is sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$7,000. This sentence was approved by the President today.

Captain Carter is now at Governor's Island under arrest and the sentence will begin immediately.

MORE PLAGUE CASES.

OPORTO, Sept. 30.—Five new cases of the bubonic plague and one death were reported yesterday to the authorities. It is said that a number of soldiers forming the sanitary cordon are also ill with the plague.

Captain E. B. Fenton of Detroit, commissary department, United States Army, has received orders to proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty. He will shortly proceed to Manila.

HE SAW EX-QUEEN**Johnny Wilson Tells of a Visit to Her in Washington.****COLONEL McLEAN IS HEARD FROM****Newspaper Letter From Commissioner Towas—Hawaiians With Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.****[Staff Correspondence.]**

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 25.—John H. Wilson, manager of the theatrical troupe at the Hawaiian village, has just returned from Washington, where he was several times a guest at the home of Lilluokalani, with whom the bright young man has always been a favorite. Mr. Wilson says that the ex-Queen is in very good health, has a comfortable place at the American capital and appears quite contented, with no thought of an early return to the Islands. It is a fact that she has a cancer; but there are no serious apprehensions. The knife has not been used and there is no intention for the performance of an operation. The trouble is yielding steadily to the treatment of

**JOHN H. WILSON.**

Dr. English, and there are hopes, prospects and indications of an ultimate cure. Dr. English, who was in Honolulu about a year ago, has no small reputation as a successful specialist in the treatment of cancer. His list of patients includes the names of some of the best-known people on the continent. Lilluokalani passed her birthday—September 2—quietly. The issue, of which there had been so much publication, did not materialize. Prince David has gone on to New York for the Dewey reception and the international yacht race, which event many Americans are competing to the Shamrock. The owner of the challenger once resided in Omaha. He was then interested in one of the packing-house corporations. Sir Thomas has invited a few of his old friends here to see the great event from the deck of the Erin. Lilluokalani has completed her new portfolio of music and is bargaining with the publishers. The work will contain her present known compositions carefully arranged and some new songs and music with, perhaps, a poem. She is rather diffident about submitting her rhyme to the world, but the verses are said to have genuine literary merit. The ex-Queen's household consists of two Hawaiians—her secretary and a native woman—and servants. She entertains friends in a modest way, but herself makes few calls. Mr. Wilson found her sitting on the lawn at dusk, thrumming an ukulele and singing softly.

In New York Mr. Wilson met Frank Nichols of Wall, Nichols and A. A. Montano, the famous dairyman. He went to a roof garden to see a show called "The Hawaiian Queens," but of course it was a coarse fraud. Mr. Nichols has been buying holiday goods. Mr. Montano, a month ago, visited Bogota, from which place, as a boy, he fled after having been involved in some insurgent movement. This year Montano found the revolution season in warm blast, and he and an adventurous Britisher were in such press to depart that they chartered a small steamer and went on an excursion to a distant port. Mr. Montano has left New York. He is going, by water, to visit one or more of the South or Central American States.

J. J. Egan met in New York "Jim Lynch," formerly manager of the Honolulu Fairchild shoe store. Lynch was idle, but expected to soon get into one of the big wholesale houses.

This week part of the Hawaiian village company has been showing to good business in a tent at Hastings, Neb., where a great street fair is under way. Patronage on the Midway here continues uniformly and strikingly. The Hawaiian village, having the island village, Philip, Cuban, and some other concerns, are pretty sick trust segments of the park. Mrs. Edwards, wife of one of the native musicians, is in the hospital at the Exposition grounds but is seriously ill. She was wishing she was at home to enter the Queen's Hospital.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West show was here on the 18th inst. and the afternoon the audience was 15,000 and in the evening 21,000. I had a good seat at the matinee, and after the perform-

**PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.**

It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, after he leaves China, will visit San Francisco on his flagship Deutschland. He may also make a trip across the continent by rail to Washington. In 1897 Prince Henry was married to Princess Irene, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse.

ance was presented to Colonel Cody, a friend of my boyhood days, by Isabella Perry, of Honolulu. Buffalo Bill has aged frightfully, but is yet a most picturesque and attractive figure. They had to quit selling tickets at each opening, and at night Mr. Logan and a party of South Omaha friends were unable to get within reaching distance of the ticket wagon. The seating is sheltered and the show is given in an oblong arena of about five acres area. There are about 200 people, 250 horses, 6 mules, 6 buffalo, old Deadwood stage coach, United States mail coach, and machine field artillery. Feats of riding, roping and drilling are little less than marvelous. In the congress of rough riders are bona fide representatives of twelve nations. Barring the Mexicans, none of the performers approach in fearlessness, dexterity and skill the American cowboys and cavaliers. Colonel Cody has a select band of theatrical Indians. "The charge up San Juan Hill" was produced in most realistic and exciting fashion by the entire organization. Some remarkable marksmanship was shown by Annie Oakley, Johnny Baker and Colonel Cody. The buffalo hunt was decidedly thrilling and the scenes of "Indian Attack on Stage Coach" and "Indian Attack on Settler's Cabin" were especially well done. A light artillery drill was an exciting number. It was all fresh and new and spirited and extraordinary, and the audience was in a frenzy half the time.

The Hawaiians with Buffalo Bill are: Hoapali, cousin of Morris Wahokaloale, once St. Louis College student, once Iron Works employee, later laborer at Kailua; K. Nakae, formerly of Honolulu police; David Kipi, formerly of the Customs service; John L. Kulia, road luna, etc.; Ewa district; George Makalea, cowboy; Isabella Perry, Rebecca Nakae. Miss Perry is a native of Manoa, daughter of a Portuguese who had considerable land there. Her mother was a native woman. It was Isabella Perry who was taken from the bay the night the native man with whom she was jumping from the Australia to an island steamer, was drowned. Miss Perry told me she would never return to the Islands and in November she was to wed a theatrical man at Chicago. The Hawaiians have their quarters near the tent of Colonel Cody. They unite in the statement that they are well treated in every way and are fully satisfied, though they would very much like to be more prominent in the performance. It is rather a small part they have in the show. They are in the street parades, enter the arena for the grand assembly and the farewell and take part in "San Juan." When the Hawaiians, or "Sandwich Island Rough Riders" are announced they gallop in singing "Ahi Wela" or "Aloha Oe" and take position in mass formation. Oh, yes; they are in "ancient costume." For the women this is red pa-u, decollete shirtwaist, less waving hair, no head-dress. The men looked like hula boys, for they knew many Islanders were looking. The men had brightly-colored sections of cheap window curtaining for saddle blankets, trousers, ill-fitting and of noisome hue, coats of floor matting and a head-dress that looked like the half of a coconut shell with a plume plugged in. This is not at all liked, but Miss Perry and two of the boys have been promised that next season they will be signed to do some real rough riding. The show started this year in New York March 8 and closes October 14, after playing all the Eastern, Southern, Middle and most of the Western States.

Rev. Charles M. Hyde, Mrs. Hyde and Miss C. Hyde reached Omaha on the 21st in the morning and left in twenty-four hours for San Francisco. They saw something of the city and the Exposition. Rev. Dr. Hyde, in a roller chair, was able to get around the grand court and to enjoy the glorious picture. All three were delighted with the "White City" and pleased with the Hawaiian exhibit.

Joseph B. Atherton, Mrs. Joseph B. Atherton and their son, Alexander, registered at the Millard, the Hawaiian hotel in Omaha, on the evening of the 21st and left for the East on the morning of the 23d. They thoroughly enjoyed the Exposition and most cordially commended the display made for Hawaii. On the 23d Mr. Atherton and wife and son were for some time guests of Exposition officials and were given notable attention. The tour included a drive about the city, over the grounds of the Greater America show, and a luncheon.

H. L. Lyons, who was a compositor on the Advertiser in '94-5 called on Hawaii in Omaha a few days ago. He is now in the business of getting out boom illustrated editions of country papers and knows not a hard-luck story.

A personal friend (navy comrade) of Colonel J. H. McLean, late command-

er of the First Regiment, N.G.H., called on me a couple of days ago. Colonel McLean is in the East, in military-academy work, and at the same time interested in some new ordinance. He did not see service in the Spanish-American war. He was accepted at one time for a command in Cuban waters, but had to give up on account of the almost total failure of his eyes, which are still in a very serious condition.

Say now, everybody, wouldn't it make you sick of politics and disgusted with certain sections of mankind to see a convention half-mad with enthusiasm over a drunken beast waving the Stars and Stripes on the platform at a State convention? I saw this in the Auditorium this afternoon and my automobile reared and plunged when I started for town. ED. T.

KIPLING ON THE CRISIS.

He Writes a Spirited Poem Dealing With Kruger.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Times applies to President Kruger and the crisis in South Africa a spirited poem by Rudyard Kipling, published in its columns today. Kipling, describing an old despotic king as

Sloven, savage, secret, uncontrolled,
Laying on a new land evil of the old,
Concludes the poem as follows:
All the right they promise, all the wrong they bring,
Stewards of the Judgment, suffer not this King.

The following stanzas are part of Kipling's poem, which will appear in full in McClure's Magazine:

All we have of freedom—all we use or know—
This our fathers bought for us, long and long ago,
Ancient right unnoticed as the breath we draw—
Leave to die by no man's leave, underneath the law.

So they bought us freedom—not at little cost—
Wherefore must we watch the King, lest our game be lost.
Over all things certain, this is sure indeed—
Suffer not the old King—for we know the breed.

How so great their clamor, whatso'er their claim,
Suffer not the old King under any name.
Here is naught unproven—here is naught to learn.
It is written what shall fall if the King return.

Cruel in the shadow, crafty in the sun,
Far behind his borders shall his teaching run,
Sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—
Laying on a new land evil of the old.

Here is naught unproven, here is nothing hid;
Step for step and word for word—so the old King did.
Step by step and word by word, who is ruled may read,
Suffer not the old King, for we know the breed.

All the right they promise, all the wrong they bring—
Stewards of the Judgment, suffer not this King.

MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Cornelius Triplett, colored, was shot and killed at Singleton, Winston county, Miss., making four victims—two white and two colored—of the feud raging in that county.

At Farmington, Me., a world's record was established at the sawmill of the Berlin Mills company, when, with a single saw 158,601 feet of lumber were sawed out in eleven hours.

The marine hospital service has been notified that owing to the fever situation in New Orleans a train inspection service is to be instituted on all roads out of the city.

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

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In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

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is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1899

"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."

In determining whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, shortly after the year 1850, there was a bitter conflict between the Northern and Southern men in Congress over the policy which Congress ought to pursue on the subject. Stephen A. Douglas, afterwards Mr. Lincoln's opponent for the office of President, was a Senator from Illinois, and as a measure of compromise, urged that it was not for Congress to determine whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, but that it should be determined by the settlers themselves. In this settlement John Brown took a leading part. This method of disposing of the matter was called "Squatter Sovereignty." It was a lawless way of building up homes on the prairie, for it was the law of the rifle, the law of might, which gave to the man who staked off a piece of government land the right to hold it without any regard to the rights of his fellow countrymen.

Senator Douglas would have been surprised, if he had been told that about fifty years later, a band of orthodox squatters would suddenly appear in Hawaii and proclaim the same sovereignty on the slopes of Manna Loa. This strain of settlers scatter over the vast area of the public lands, after the manner of the Canada thistle. They have no right whatever to occupy any public lands which have not been surveyed and thrown open to settlement, but they trust that a good-natured Congress will, in providing for the opening up of such lands for occupation, declare that "actual" settlers shall have the first selection. This has been repeatedly done in the new territories. The indifference of the public, the cheapness of lands, the popular feeling that every one should have a home, the fact that the squatters have votes, has permitted this loose disposition of public lands. During the later years, however, this practice has been largely checked, and in some cases, especially on the Indian lands, the Federal troops have driven off the squatters.

This is the game that has been opened on the island of Hawaii. It will be defeated, of course, because the game is exposed.

The President's order, suspending the sale of lands, and asserting the title of the United States to all public property, was made at the instance of the squatters, who misrepresented the facts in the case. The local Journal, which rejoices in the President's order, becomes naturally the "Squatters' Bugle," and appears to be pleased with the movements of these miscreants. It is necessary for the local government to resist any infringement of the local or Federal laws by these land grabbers. This attitude is quite sufficient to bring the Squatters' Bugle to the front, and make it play the Squatters' march, a tune which will be invariably followed by the stirring music, "Anything to beat the Dole Government."

Any attempt to defeat a general squatting on the public lands of the island of Oahu, will naturally be denounced as "un-American," of course. It might even be regarded as a patriotic act if the Squatters' Bugle would itself squat on Emma square, and so obtain a title to it by occupation and use. What limit its level, so does journalism. Even the thieves of London have an "organ."

INTERPRETING THE LAW.

The interpretation of the meaning of the doubtful provisions of the Newlands' Resolution, so far as they affect individual rights, must be made by the Federal Courts, whenever established here.

The President's interpretation of them may be binding on his appointees and agents, but is not binding upon any citizen, so that he is excluded from recourse to the courts.

There are no Federal Courts established in these islands, and therefore, the provisions of the Newlands' Resolution cannot be reviewed at present.

If the President should modify, or even reverse his order regarding the sale or disposition of public lands, the rights of a citizen or resident would not be affected. The Resolution itself does not confer on the President the right to determine whether or not public lands may or may not be disposed of. He is, of course, empowered, as the Supreme Executive, to enforce the laws. But he still remains subject to the decisions of the judiciary as the sole power which can authoritatively decide what the laws mean.

The Resolution invests the title to the public lands in the United States. This absolute ownership includes the public squares and streets. Any law student knows that a disturbance of the soil in a street, an excavation, by any person who is not the owner of it, is a trespass. The erection of a post on public land is also a trespass, un-

less permission by the owner is given to erect it.

But the Newlands' Resolution also directs that the municipal laws shall be enforced, if not inconsistent with the provisions of the Resolution. In taking over the public property to the Federal Government, there was, unfortunately, no reservation of any power whatsoever in the local government, either to dispose of lands, or even to regulate streets, or improve public squares. The local government at the time of annexation asked the President if he construed the act to reserve in its officers the power to dispose of public lands, and he responded substantially, that the power to do so was retained. The late opinion of the Attorney-General caused him to change his mind.

But if the Attorney-General had given an opinion that the local government had the power to dispose of public lands, or open streets and roads, this opinion would not bind the courts. They will make their own interpretation of the meaning of the Resolution and their interpretation binds the President.

As the President does not desire to embarrass the people of this territory, he will probably modify his recent order, at least so as not to bind the hands of the local government in the making and use of roads. The Attorney-General did not see the far-reaching force of his opinion. The local government is not injured by the President's order, but many citizens are seriously involved.

As the President's orders do not make settled law in the case, the enactment of a territorial law by Congress is earnestly desired. The suspension of work by the Hilo and Kona railway company, because, under the order, the local government cannot grant a right of way over public lands, is sincerely regretted on all sides. The only rejoicing over this suspension is displayed by the squatters and the Squatters' Bugle.

THE TAGALOS.

Mr. Ferdinand Blumentritt, of Holland, refers in the Popular Science Monthly to the relations of the Filipinos with the Spaniards and creoles. He is familiar with the subject and as an independent and careful writer, is entitled to consideration. He says the Filipinos resemble the Japanese more or less in features, and "even excel them in a moral respect." The school statistics show them to be superior to their former Spanish lords. They have no larger percentage of illiterates than Spain, of those who cannot read and write. He quotes a bishop who was astonished to find in the islands villages hardly a person who could not read and write. He says: "The pressure of the colored people towards the higher studies and the special schools far exceeds the percentage which one would anticipate from their proportion to the whole population." The professions of medicine and law in Manila have been crowded with Malays and Mestizos. Luna, a Filipino artist, residing in Paris, was commissioned some years ago by the Spanish Senate, to paint a portrait of Boadilla, the Catholic Queen. Aguinado's War Minister Luna, is pure blooded Malay and a brother of this artist. He studied in Spain and in Paris under Pasteur. He is a brilliant writer, besides, and his style has been compared to that of Maupassant.

Even those who are in favor of beneficent expansion, and sustain the President's war policy, are inclined to believe that there has been an error committed in the Philippines by hasty action, and ignorance of the actual conditions prevailing there. The error is in assuming that the Tagalos are savages, and should be treated as such. That they should mistrust the Americans, at the close of the Spanish war is natural enough, after they have read "A Century of Dishonor," which describes the treatment of the Indians by the Federal Government, and sets forth the statement made in the American Senate, that "every treaty made with the Indians has been broken," or they recall Mr. Beecher's denunciation, that "the treatment of the Indians by the American people called for the vengeance of God."

Intelligent Filipinos reading American history would naturally hesitate to confide in the Americans.

Gen. Harrison J. Otis, the editor of the Los Angeles Times, who is a staunch Republican, who was a conspicuous candidate for Secretary of War, and has served in the Philippines, says in an article republished in this paper yesterday, that the blunder of Consul Wildman of Hongkong, "has cost the nation hundreds of precious lives and untold millions of dollars."

If he is correct, we are killing off the Filipinos through a misunderstanding.

We have confidence that the President is doing the best he can do, under the circumstances. If life and vast treasure is wasted by reason of an error, it only shows that the climb of the nation up the greased pole of perfection is not as rapid as it should be. The killed Filipinos and Americans are merely the human sacrifices which are laid upon the altars of evolution.

THE MISSIONARY DESCENDANTS

The Friend publishes some valuable statistics about the descendants of the early missionaries. There are now living 300 children and 421 grandchildren. The statement that eight of the children are now engaged in Foreign Mission service is not correct. They reside here, with one or two exceptions, in the land of their birth, and among their relatives and friends. This is not Foreign Mission service. That service is distinct and involves special self-sacrifice.

The Friend, in alluding to the third generation of the missionary stock, says: "But that generation is not as near to the old missionaries and hence is, perhaps, less imbued with their spirit."

This statement is significant. It compares the spirit of the third generation with that of the first generation, and intimates that the Christian blood of the third is rather thin. And why? This is the subject which the Advertiser urges should be boldly and thoroughly discussed. There should be the strongest light cast upon it. The Friend, and good people, following the example of the Friend, shrink from discussing these questions as if they were "dangerous." But it is the sincere, earnest discussion of the difference in "spirit" between the first and third generations of missionaries, which will bring out the truth and designate better methods of reforming the world.

The old New England farmer refused to discuss agricultural science, and stoutly claimed that he had nothing to learn from the scientists. He lived and died in ignorance of the rich vegetable and floral kingdom that lay unseen at his feet, and was "gathered" after three score years of a pork-and-beans diet.

There is this same tendency manifested in the discussion of the missionary problem.

To admit that the third generation of the missionary stock may be less imbued with the "spirit" than the first generation, as the Friend intimates, is to admit that the world, here at least, is moving backwards. Now that is a proposition which involves practical atheism. Science points steadily in one direction, that is, to the evolution of all things in which there cannot be any backward step. The third generation is "better" than the first. Goethe said that he was an infidel, who said that the movements of Christianity were reversed. And every school boy reads in Tennyson—

"And one far off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

If the third generation has not a better spirit than the first, the affairs of the world are in a muddle.

There is right and justice in the charge that many of those who should be foremost in discovering and adjusting the best and broadest methods of advancing the Kingdom, are, like the old New England farmers, unwilling to move, and are even unconsciously approving of the ethelstical proposition that the Kingdom is hardly able to hold its own, at least, in the third generation of the old missionary stock. Even the scientists, rejecting creeds and dogmas, know that the principles taught by Christ are prevailing more and more every year, but they do not manifest themselves in the forms, and creeds, and rituals which so many of the "old timers," unfortunately, believe to be vital. Mr. Longstreth, the venerable and philanthropic Quaker of Philadelphia, takes a train load of poor mothers and children out of the stifling tenement houses of the city, for an airing in the country on Sundays. He may not be imbued with the "spirit" of his good ancestors who kept the airing to themselves. But there is a strong suspicion about that his conduct helps the coming of the Kingdom.

If there is any measure of truth in the Friend's suggestion, the fourth and fifth generations will be a sad lot and their loss of "spirit" can only be restored by some powerful patent medicine.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

Goldwin Smith, an Englishman, tells the Americans that he does not approve of the Dewey celebration, because it is a grand jubilee of a victory by a splendidly equipped fleet over a miserable Spanish fleet, poorly armed, poorly manned, and so badly managed that with its best work, the American fleet suffered no harm. He calls it the celebration of the victory of a giant over a sick baby.

No doubt, Goldwin Smith states the facts correctly, but he fails to disclose the mixed motives which created the celebration. Underlying the movement was the feeling that Dewey's victory was the violent close of Spanish misrule. Unless that feeling had existed, the majority of the American people would have declined to permit it. It was the celebration of the moral, and not the physical triumph. The people kept their eyes on the dead Spanish tyranny, and not upon the dead and mangled Spanish sailors, who had been drafted off in Spain to man the aimless guns. Perhaps there is still some spirit of the savage in our civil-

tation, the admiration of the winner of a prize fight, the love of a woman, the interest taken by the farmer in a fight between a snake and a skunk. This sentiment arises on the human, and not our divine side. Probably Christ, if he had been in New York city, would not have accepted a reserved seat on the grand stand, because the Spanish living and the Spanish dead were his children, and he always displayed what some of his Anglo-Saxon children would call a "weakness" for the erring. And it is also, probable, that thousands, if not millions of educated Americans would, if asked, have preferred to see the curtain fall forever upon the bloody execution of political justice upon the miserable Spaniards in Manila bay. They dislike the sword dance. They would shrink from attending an Indian war dance, when the warriors swing the scalp of their enemies in the air.

But the nation is young and lusty, and hates oppression. The age of sky-rockets and thundering noises, and spectacular effects, has not passed. One man meditates in silence over the achievements of American civilization. Another man "meditates" by waving the flag, exploding powder and sitting down to a big dinner.

Goldwin Smith, though one of the best teachers of our times, must permit us, for the present at least, to do our celebration of an important historical incident in our way, even if it is not his way. There may be some moral inconsistency in it, but we are worms of the dust, and not philosophers.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS.

The Federal Attorney-General does not agree with the Territorial Supreme Court in its views regarding the registration of foreign vessels in this Territory. The Supreme Court relied, among other things, upon the opinion of Chancellor Kent, one of the highest legal authorities, which regarded a ship's registration as an act which was governed by the municipal laws. Congress declared that our own municipal laws should remain in force and the Supreme Court followed this opinion of Judge Kent.

But the Attorney-General explains and extends the doctrine laid down by Judge Kent and holds that the registration of a vessel is an international act, and one which involves sovereignty. As these islands are no longer sovereign, but a part of the United States, which is sovereign, there can be no registration of foreign vessels here. He holds, therefore, that the registration laws of Hawaii have been repealed by the Newlands' Resolution. This view is probably the correct one, though it is not free from difficulties.

OUR RIVAL THE BEET.

In the protective tariff which makes the sugar industry of Hawaii so profitable lies our danger in the future. Admitting that protective tariffs are, on the whole, beneficial for the quickest development of the American industries, they tend to foster over-production, and, as many believe, encourage the making of trusts. This is the view which Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust takes, but it is stoutly disputed by the Protectionists.

It is certain, however, that the protective tariff on sugar is the main cause of the considerable growth of the sugar beet industry, in several States and the rapid growth of the sugar cane industry in the Gulf States. The protective tariff is substantially the bounty which has already increased the sugar beet production in 1898-99 to 4,977,471 tons, as against a sugar cane product of 2,395,781 tons. At the same time, some allowance must be made for the great decline in Cuba of the sugar cane product.

The protective tariff operates in two ways. On the one hand, it tends to encourage the cultivation of the sugar beet, by making it immediately profitable. On the other hand, it is a vast industrial school which is gradually educating thousands of farmers in the ways and methods of producing the best beet at the lowest possible cost. Just as in the manufacturing enterprises, the object of the managers is to contrive, invent and adopt labor saving machines, so the tendency in producing agricultural products is to avoid the use of manual labor. Many inventive minds will discover ways of cheapening the cultivation of beets. One of them seriously suggested in one of the Minnesota papers is, to take women and especially children, from the large towns and cities and by rapid and cheap transit, place them in the beet fields whenever they are wanted. If they are well cared for, and transportation is furnished by the beet raisers, a large and sufficient supply of labor can be had without difficulty. As the population of the towns increases, there will be a larger number each year of cultivators to be found. This scheme is suggested, because the hop-picking in the State of New York requires every year some thousands of hands, and these are obtained from the negroes and Chinese.

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BACKWICK, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 for \$3.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

There was an unusual display of excitement in the highest horse and mule circles, on Sunday, at the appearance of an automobile. Some of them regarded it as a reflection on their capacity to fulfill their humble mission on earth. But the "horse reporter" declares that the mules of the tram-cars, were as greatly delighted over it, as the Squatters' Bugle was delighted over the President's order stopping the land sales, and the arresting of public improvements. The mules and the organ manifested a common joy; the mules in the movement to "beat the Tram Company," the organ in the movement to "beat the Dole Government." Both were governed by a similar and lofty motive to "beat" something.

Gen. Sherman disliked war correspondents. In his memoirs, he speaks of them in this way: "Newspaper correspondents with the Army, as a rule are mischievous. They are the world's gossip, pick up and retail the camp scandals and gradually drift to the headquarters of some General, who finds it easier to make a reputation at home than with his own corps or division. They are also tempted to prophesy events and state facts which, to an enemy, reveal a purpose in time to guard against it. Moreover, they are always bound to see facts colored by the partisan or political character of their own patrons, and thus bring Army officers into the political controversies of the day." General Democracy is the superior officer of every general in the field. He insists on knowing about the movements of his armies, even if he generously shares the information with the enemy.

THIRTY BURNED TO DEATH.

Colombian Steamer Montoya Destroyed—Ex-Minister Lost.

PANAMA, Sept. 28.—The Colombian transport line steamer Montoya was burned on Magdalena river a week ago and thirty passengers perished in the flames. General Julio Rengifo, at one time Secretary of the Treasury in Colombia and again Minister to Ecuador, was among the number burned to death. One woman also perished in the fire.

According to advices received here today on the steamer Lafayette, the steamer Montoya left Honda, which is high up the river, on September 17. Fire broke out late at night after most of the passengers had retired. The fire started in the storeroom and burned with a rush. The passengers were quickly roused and heroic efforts were made to save all.

There were several military officers aboard, and they joined in the rescue work. The flames spread speedily, however, and but twenty out of fifty passengers were saved. Several of the thirty lost were drowned, but the majority were burned to death. Scenes on the deck of the burning ship were most painful. The only American aboard was Mr. Whitekin, an engineer of Philadelphia, and he was saved. The ship carried a valuable cargo and \$300,000 in treasure, and will be a total loss.

ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—It is persistently rumored that C. P. Huntington will push the construction of the Mexican International road from Durango to Massatlan and put on a line of steamships from that port to Honolulu, which would greatly shorten the distance between Atlantic coast cities and Hawaii. The Mexico Pacific and Cuernavaca railroad is probably to be pushed on to Zihuatanejo on the Pacific Coast, where there is an admirable harbor, which is described in the United States Hydrographic survey reports. The State of Guerrero, which the road has opened up, proves to be even richer in minerals than had been supposed, abounding in gold and other deposits, including excellent coal. Many Americans are taking up properties in that State.

THE RIO AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND (Or.), Sept. 28.—The United States transport Rio de Janeiro arrived this evening from San Francisco, and it is understood she will sail next Tuesday for Manila with two battalions of the Thirty-fifth Infantry.

THE AUTOMOBILE

Makes Its Appearance in Honolulu.

Seen at King Street Yesterday Afternoon for the First Time—Excited Much Comment.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Hon. H. P. Baldwin's automobile, the first to be seen in the Hawaiian Islands, was given the first trial yesterday afternoon, and it was a very successful one. E. D. Tenney was in charge of the machine and handled it as though he was used to it. During the trip from his residence to King street and out along Punahou street, the vehicle was tried at three different rates of speed, first at four miles, then at eight, and on Punahou street at fourteen miles an hour. It worked most smoothly and easily at all times, was well under control, and, a most important point, it appeared to excite no undue attention from horses, though it was amusing at times to note their drivers' preparations for the expected calamity.

In Paris and London motor vehicles are as common as cable and electric cars in San Francisco. France and England are away ahead of America in the adapting of them to every-day practical purposes, and society on the Continent has what might be awkwardly called automobilism, so furiously has the fad taken hold upon aristocratic fancy. In France there is an automobile club with nearly 2,000 members, some of whom have traveled thousands of miles in their own motor conveyances. In fact, a big part of Europe has been explored by horseless contrivances of every sort adaptable to a road journey or the climbing of mountains.

Few people have any idea of the scope of the motor vehicle. There are no less than 200 different types of them in actual use in America, and fully 100 of these have different methods of operation. Nearly 400,000,000 has been invested in America, within the past year in factories for the construction of automobiles. These are running day and night to fill rush orders for carriages, trucks, delivery wagons, coaches, tricycles and other vehicles. Chicago has a motor ambulance. A motor gun-carriage is being made for army use, and there is every likelihood that automobiles will entirely replace the mountain stage lines of California. New York has only a hundred or so of electric cabs, but there are nearly ten times that number scudding about the streets of Paris.

As to the motive power of automobiles, France has a preference for gasoline, England for steam and America for electricity.

Little is known by the average reader about the way in which motor vehicles are operated. There is a general impression that danger exists from possible explosions. This is not the case. The automobile cannot explode. Moreover, it is built to climb hills with the same facility that it covers a level road. Its speed varies from two to twenty or more miles an hour. Yet so simple is the mechanism that a person of intelligence and judgment who desires to become a "driver" can learn it in an hour.

The advantages of the automobile are its safety, its noiseless movement, its freedom from odor and vibration. Its disadvantages are its heavy weight, owing to storage batteries, its cost, and the fact that it can run only a limited distance without being recharged.

Motive powers beside electricity, gasoline and steam now being experimented with on the Mainland are compressed air, carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

The storage battery for an electric vehicle weighs from 500 to 1,500 pounds. In weight the vehicles in which electricity is employed vary from 900 to 4,000 pounds. A phaeton will weigh the greater part of a ton. A lever under the hand of the driver controls the electrical current that operates the vehicle, rings its gong and lights its lamps. Recharging must be done every twenty miles or so, the limit being thirty. A family carriage operated by electricity can be had for \$2,000. The maintenance of storage batteries yearly varies from \$50 to \$300, according to the weight of the vehicle and the use to which it is put. When an automobile suddenly stops the driver knows that his current is gone—glimmering. He must then communicate with the central office, which sends out a cab to drag him to the nearest charging station. An owner can have his own charging plant if he chooses to pay five or seven hundred dollars for it.

Gasoline has been found the most practical of motive powers for long-distance rides, propelling a carriage through any weather, however severe, and over the worst of roads. Its speed, also, is almost unlimited. It is claimed that gasoline power is cheaper than horse power.

For heavy vehicles steam is very successfully used. Truck traffic will doubtless be in time entirely the work of automobiles, performing the work of dray horses without noise and with the occupation of less room upon the crowded streets.

To the French are we indebted for the baptism of the new invention as "automobile." In England they prefer to call it the "auto-car." Americans refer to it as the "horseless carriage" and "motor vehicle." These names ought to be improved upon by something which shall be at once simple and easy of speech.

John A. Logan, son of Gen. John A. Logan, who ran on the Presidential ticket with James O. Blaine, in 1884, is a major of the Thirty-third Infantry, which is aboard the transport Sheridan.

HOSTILE FORCES

Moving Towards Boundary Lines.

Boers Dispatching Troops to the Front—British Troops Also Steadily Moving Forward.

WAR-INEVITABLE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A cable to the world from London says: "War is inevitable. All the false issues raised to provoke the crisis have been cleared away. Great Britain's aim to assert her paramountcy in South Africa is fully revealed as the actuating motive of her policy. The pretense that there is a question of franchise for the Uitlanders has been abandoned. It is now one of vassalage or extortion to the Boers."

Krugger's reply to Chamberlain's dispatch of last Friday was received this evening at the Colonial Office. It is unflinching and curt, declaring his adherence to the convention of 1884, which Chamberlain professed to override.

The "World" correspondent hears that energetic representations have been made to Lord Salisbury by the Embassadors of Germany, Russia and Portugal, against the proposal in Chamberlain's dispatch to destroy the independence of the Transvaal by reverting to the condition of things under the Pretoria convention of 1881. These representations, probably will lead to a modification of the omission of that proposal, although England will ultimately carry her point when the war is over.

The British agent at Pretoria, Mr. Greyling, writes fully confident that the Boers cannot be restrained. Their position is a crucial one, between a civil desire to strike while they yet can strike effectively, and their reluctance to furnish a reluctant foe with an apparent moral advantage. Though the impending here, there is no manifestation of popular sentiment in London preserves its normal calm, probably because the large bodies of troops are passing through. There is intense activity at the War Office and among the volunteer regiments.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Sunday Times this morning says the franchise of the Boers in London have been ordered to parade at noon today (Sunday) at Wellington barracks. These troops number about 10,000 men. According to other persons, this step is taken in order to bring up the regiments ordered to South Africa or now there to a full war footing.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch received this evening from Johannesburg says the Transvaal officials today requisitioned 700 horses, provisions and general equipment for the burghers. Horses were even requisitioned in the streets and stables, and the town was depleted. The West Rand command of 600 men started for the front this morning, and the Johannesburg corps of 750 men is following. In the meantime business is stagnant, and the exodus of Uitlanders continues, 290 leaving Johannesburg on one train today.

About 1,800 Boer riflemen, including the reserves, are encamped at Volksrust, where the field cornet has now issued 925 rifles and 46,000 cartridges.

It is reported that a down train due at Durban tomorrow has been stopped at Volksrust for the purpose of seizing prominent Uitlanders.

From Vryburgh, it is said, a native laborer has sworn an affidavit before a magistrate that he saw troops, between twelve and twenty armed Boers, enter the colony from the Transvaal and visit a farmer named Hasbrouck. They remained in the house a considerable time and crept back across the frontier by a dry water course.

A telegram from Allwal, in the north, says the Orange Free State is stopping wagons, produce and live stock en route to Cape Colony. The burghers, it is further said, are allowed to cross the frontier for business, but are expected to return immediately. From Bloemfontein come advices which say the town is beginning to present a deserted appearance. A number of inhabitants, chiefly women, have left.

The Government has issued a circular to railroad employees, who are mostly British subjects, notifying them that in case of war they will be dismissed and paid in full. According to agreement those volunteering to bear arms will be allowed to do so, and those remaining will be allowed to remain in the country without being commandeered, but they will be expected to serve the State.

On the British side the forces are steadily moving near the frontier. The Hursars have advanced to Dannhaars, beyond Glencoe, in the direction of Jaegers Nek, on the main railroad. The British camp at Glencoe is situated on a stony koppe, with strong breastworks of stones erected on top. All the railroad bridges from Glencoe

to Newcastle are guarded day and night by a mixed force of police and infantry. Two men are allotted to each small bridge and four to the large bridges. The batteries of artillery which left Glencoe, ostensibly for Dundee, a few miles distant, have suddenly been ordered to Newcastle, which is in advance of the British base. The farmers of this northernmost part of Natal, which enters the Transvaal like a wedge, are leaving their farms and coming out of the country.

In Rhodesia, which is exposed to a Boer attack, the British colonists are actively preparing for defense. The Administrator at Bulawayo has informed the Chamber of Mines that the forces will be doubled and the forts strengthened and machine guns mounted. There are constant patrols in the country district. Water is scarce in Rhodesia, but there is enough if it rains soon.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg announces that the Governor of Natal has issued a proclamation in view of the impression that many of the Dutch farmers may join the Boers. The proclamation warns "wickedly disposed persons" that the punishment of treason is death and the confiscation of the rebels' property. The mounted Natal volunteers, including the reserves, have been warned to be in readiness. Mails from Durban to Cape Town are now sent by sea instead of across the Transvaal.

The Uitlanders at Cape Town are indignant at the Transvaal's confiscation law, which practically places at the disposal of the Transvaal their whole property, the nature and definition of the offense being such as to embrace every possible contingency and render them liable to confiscation whatever they do, even in claiming their rights.

The Times' correspondent at Cape Town says he learns that the Dutch farmers throughout the Queenstown district have Transvaal Mausers and ammunition. The strip of Colonial territory from which the most danger is apprehended is Colesburg, across the Allway north, as it lies along the extreme southern borders of the Orange Free State. Although the country west and southwest is mainly Dutch, it gives no sign of anxiety.

The Durban Infantry, with three guns and a detachment of naval volunteers, left Durban this afternoon for Colenso. Enthusiastic crowds bid the troops farewell.

The stoppage of a train at Volksrust by the Boers is confirmed. The cause of this step is unknown. Subsequently the train proceeded to Johannesburg. The wires are interrupted.

A telegram from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says the wildest excitement prevails there, and that the war preparations are proceeding apace. Big guns, field telegraphs, burghers, munitions of war and provisions are being hurried off to Volksrust, the projected base of the Boer operations against Natal. Crowds gather at the stations to witness the departure of the military trains. General Joubert goes to Volksrust tomorrow. The Boer War Office is working night and day and organization is actively proceeding.

The Raad, in order to secure the support of many Uitlanders, has decided that Uitlanders who help the Boers will receive the franchise. Several of the Transvaal Government departments close tomorrow, including the High Court. Immediately after martial law is proclaimed outside postal communication will be stopped. The secret session which the Raad is holding this evening will probably adjourn until Wednesday for the result of the British Cabinet meeting.

DUNDEE, Natal, Sept. 30.—It is asserted the Boers have mobilized at Utrecht and at the new railway bridge on the Transvaal side of the Buffalo river. There are a thousand men at each place. The Boers have cut a route through the high bank and are ready to cross to Natal.

To Wed a Scotch Lassie.

William Pullar of Honomu plantation will take into himself a bride next Wednesday. The young lady comes from Scotland and will arrive on the Mariposa. The couple will leave immediately after the wedding, which will take place at the Hawaiian Hotel, for Hawaii, where they will make their home on the Honomu plantation.

The Hawaiian Tramways Company commenced laying their new rails yesterday morning in front of the Judiciary building. By night as many as two of them were in position but not spiked down.

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"AMERICA MARU"

Conflicting Reports of the Coal Fires.

Damaged Cargo Was Rice and Oak for Honolulu—Company Will Compensate Passengers.

The following reports of the fire in the hold of the America Maru are those telegraphed to the Japanese Government at Tokyo, and presumably should be correct:

TOKYO, Sept. 16.—Fire having broken out in the bunkers of the T. K. K. steamer America Maru, which left Yokohama on the 10th inst. for San Francisco, the steamer put back to Yokohama and arrived there yesterday evening. It is stated that on the morning of the 13th inst., when about 320 knots from Yokohama, smoke was seen rising from the No. 2 hold. Upon examination it was found that fire had broken out. The mails were immediately taken out, the hatches were tightly closed and steam was sent into the hold to extinguish the fire. It was, however, considered dangerous to continue the voyage, and it was decided to put back to Yokohama. The fire was at first not made known to the passengers, for fear of a panic. The passengers carried were 76 first and second class, in addition to 323 emigrants for Hawaii in the steerage. It is alleged that prior to the departure of the steamer from Yokohama it was already known that the coal at the bottom of the bunkers was on fire. Attention was called to the fact by the Harbor Master's Office, but the captain replied that there was no danger and the vessel accordingly left. The fire was discovered on the fourth day after leaving port. On the re-arrival of the vessel at Yokohama, the harbor master ordered her to stay outside the breakwater until the inspector had been dispatched from the Marine Office. The passengers have been landed, and Lloyd's surveyor, in conjunction with the emigrants, are examining the steamer this morning. An agitation is being organized to prosecute the captain for willfully endangering the lives of the passengers and the crew, as he got under way knowing that the steamer was already on fire.

TOKYO, Sept. 17.—Lloyd's surveyor examined the America Maru yesterday and found that the fire was still burning in No. 2 hold, which was again closed. It was decided to discharge the wet coal from which the gas broke out, and the vessel was allowed to enter inside the breakwater, the discharging of the coal being completed at 11 a. m. yesterday. It was unknown yesterday afternoon whether the fire in the hold was out or not.

The cargo in the No. 2 hold was general goods and rice and sacks for Hawaii. The 323 emigrants for Hawaii still remain on board and may be sent on by another steamer. If the damage to the America Maru is not serious, however, it is arranged that they shall be sent on by the same steamer.

Later, the passengers by the America Maru were mostly landed yesterday afternoon, and it has been arranged that 143 of the emigrants engaged by the Morioka and Kumamoto Emigration Companies shall be sent by the City of Peking, which leaves Yokohama on the 19th inst. Many of the passengers are also going on other steamers. The passengers by the America Maru have demanded from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha payment of expenses for detention at Yokohama and other damage. The company recognizes the obligation and has agreed to pay adequate compensation.

A Yokohama paper says: "We learn as we are going to press that the America Maru has been examined by officials from the Communications Department in conjunction with Lloyd's surveyors for this port, and that they found the ship practically free from injury. Five hundred yen will cover all the damage. The fire was confined to the coal. These facts have been telegraphed to the insurance offices in London, and it is expected that the ship will leave for San Francisco on the 26th inst."

A foreign steamer is off port as we go to press. This is probably the transport Glenog, scheduled to leave San Francisco on the 1st instant.

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Bolls. Pimples.

Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruption whatever. My eyesight was greatly strengthened also.

Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it. You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills cure constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A wholesale liquor license has been granted to C. W. Spitz of Nawiliwili, Kauai.

Eleele is the name. Read the Hollister Drug Co.'s advertisement and see what it means.

Special Agent Harold M. Sewall is at Manawili for a few days, the guest of Wm. G. Irwin.

The Gaelic took away \$50,000 in gold, consigned to the Anglo-Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

The United States transport Grant lost eight men by desertion but later on recovered two of them.

Colonel Pope, lately quartermaster general in the Philippines, was a through passenger on the Gaelic.

During the absence of C. G. Ballentyne, J. H. Fisher will act as manager of the Honolulu Rapid-Transit & Land Co.

Leslie P. Scott has been appointed Deputy Collector for this port in place of E. K. Stackable, who has been promoted.

Gus Schuman is better than ever prepared to fill all orders for the famous Morgan & Wright rubber tires for carriages.

B. F. Dillingham took a party of friends by special train on an inspection tour of Oahu and Ewa plantations yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenants Howell and Smith of the Sixth Artillery, who are well known in Honolulu, leave tomorrow for Manila on the Sheridan.

There appears to be trouble in getting a successor to Judge Barnard of Hawaii. The reason is the small salary connected with the office.

The bark Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient inducements offer. For freight apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., city.

Fully 5,000 sheets of paper and nearly as many envelopes have been used at the Y. M. C. A. hall during the last two weeks by soldiers passing through on the transports.

Parties desiring any kind of live stock, fowls, feed or vehicles, should consult the Honolulu Stock-yards Co. Any information you may desire in their line will be freely furnished.

Dr. Nichols has discontinued his suit against the Aloha Coffee Company, the defendant company having conveyed the land in question to him. A settlement was effected out of court.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, son of the novelist, has been appointed a rabbit inspector by the New South Wales Government. He was formerly a member of the Colonial Parliament.

A party of students and teachers from Oahu College lost their way on Saturday, while returning from Tantalus. They finally encamped for the night on the mountain. A mounted policeman was dispatched after them, by friends, and they were discovered about 2 a. m. Sunday morning.

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Oceanic Steamship Company stock

was firm at 89 when the last mail left San Francisco.

On and after October 17 the steamer Kinai will leave Honolulu on Tuesdays at 1 p. m.

J. F. Scott was out driving with Mrs. Scott on Saturday for the first time since his illness.

Gus Schuman, Fort street, is sole agent for the island for the celebrated Morgan & Wright carriage tires.

The America Maru freight for this port was brought on by the Gaelic, the former steamer making direct for San Francisco without calling here.

A soldier was taken to the Station House last night very far gone through over-indulgence in the cup that kills (swipes). Dr. Emerson had a pretty hard fight for his recovery.

Lieutenant General Sanford of the Anglo-Indian army, who has been rusticated in the islands for several weeks, left by the Gaelic on his way to England.

There was an immense crowd of people, including hundreds of soldiers, at the Emma Square band concert last night. The Hawaiian singing was encored time and again, and the band played "Dixie" to please the boys from the South.

Closing prices of sugar stocks on Saturday, September 30, on the San Francisco exchange were: Hana 13 1/2, 14, Hawaiian Commercial 96 1/2, 99, Honokaa 25, Hutchinson 30, 30 1/2, Kilauea 30, Makaweli 49 1/2, Onomea 39 1/2, 40, Paauhau 36 1/2, 37 1/2.

A native fisherman named Kamaki was brought down by the Lehua from Kanaikahi for treatment at the hospital. Some three weeks ago Kamaki met with an accident through an explosion of giant powder, by which he lost his right hand and an eye, besides minor injuries.

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The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

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THE THIRTY-THIRD

Is A Gallant Regiment of Frontiersmen.

Recruited from Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory—Full Blooded Cherokees in the Ranks.

Of all the new volunteer regiments that have come for a brief stay in Honolulu before departing for the battlefields of Luzon, there is none the individual history of whose men forms a more romantic chapter in the story of American valor than the command recruited from the plains of the Southwest, which yesterday entered upon a short stay in Honolulu.

The Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteers is on the United States army transport Sheridan, which docked at Oceanic wharf last Saturday night, and which sails for Manila tomorrow.

Colonel Roosevelt, from a knowledge of his subject, said at the beginning of the recent war with Spain that "Uncle Sam or any other power could not get together a more formidable cavalry than the sun-browned, raw-boned, danger-tried rangers of the Texas frontier." And this is the stuff of which the Thirty-third is largely made. It makes little difference that it is a regiment of infantry and not cavalry, for these picturesque stalwarts from the Lone Star State, the Indian Territory and Arkansas fight equally well afoot or on horse. Many of them are direct descendants of the hardy Texans, who under the leadership of brave Sam Houston, won freedom for the Republic of Texas from Mexican rule. It was then that they took the name of Texas Rangers, an organization which has been perpetuated to guard the State from incursions of Indians, raids of Mexican banditti and pillage of cattle-thieves.

A fine example of the Texas Ranger is Captain J. L. Hall, who, as First Lieutenant, is in command of Company L. Tall and sinewy, with face tanned by the frontier winds, he presents a commanding figure. He was a captain of Rangers from 1875 to 1880, and has probably had more desperate encounters with border ruffians and desperadoes than any other man now alive. So thrilling has been his experiences that the Harpers have made him an offer to write the story of his life, with Frederick Remington to illustrate the work. During the latter part of Hall's service Indian raids had ceased and the Rangers were made peace officers for the purpose of suppressing gangs of highwaymen. In a single year 579 arrests were made, mostly of desperate criminals, among them 76 murderers, 150 cattle-thieves and 25 robbers and burglars. Captain Hall is very proud of his company in the Thirty-third Regiment, many of whom have seen service under him, and all are men of brawn and muscle, capable of enduring almost any hardship.

Another picturesque feature of the Thirty-third is the number of Indians in the command. These enlisted chiefly from the Cherokee Nation in the Territory. As a rule Indians are poor shots, but there are two in this Southwest regiment who are exceptions to the rule. Charles Griffin, a half-breed Cherokee, made the bulleye five out of six times at 500 yards during target practice on the Clark range. The other crack shot was evidently christened during the excitement of the Presidential election of 1876, for he bears the compromise name of Tilden H. Hayes. He has the record of hitting the bulleye in a running shot at a distance of 500 yards.

"This first time in army and very anxious serve Uncle Sam," said Tilden Hayes, who is three-quarters Cherokee and the most Indian-looking of them all. Robert Nave, half Cherokee, has seen service before in the First Territorial Regiment.

Colonel Luther R. Hare, commander of the regiment, graduated from West Point in 1874. He was formerly a Captain in the Seventh Cavalry—Custer's regiment—and was in charge of some Indian scouts at the battle of Little Big Horn, when Custer was killed. Colonel Hare is a veteran Indian fighter, and at the outbreak of the late war was made colonel of the First Texas Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel John J. Brereton served in Cuba as captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and was shot through the hip at El Caney. His gallantry won him promotion. Major John A. Logan Jr. is a conspicuous figure from his resemblance to his father, the late General Logan.

A man who has a record for bravery second to none in the regiment is Second Lieutenant Donald C. McClelland of Company G, who was shot in the right knee cap, the left side, the right hip, the left shoulder and the right arm at the battle of San Juan Hill, but regardless of his wounds continued to fight. He is a private in the third battalion. Seventy-first New York, and the battalion that disobeyed orders and went up the hill.

Among the passengers on the Sheridan is Major Robert H. Noble, assistant adjutant general, United States Volunteers, who has been assigned to duty on the staff of General Otis. This important position will carry forward the work of Major Noble on the staff of General Shafter at Santiago. General's Island and San Francisco. He is one of those officers of the regular army whose West Point education, military training and experience and pre-eminent qualities of intellect have met the opportunities of the Spanish-American war and its consequences and won for him a notable career in the military history of the time.

Lieutenant W. M. Strong, on the Sheridan, a son of the famous General Strong, who fell in the Civil War, was given sick leave yesterday, and invaded home on the Centennial, which was to sail last evening.

The following is a list of officers and passengers of the Sheridan: Colonel Luther R. Hare, Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Brereton, Majors B. A. Lieberman, John A. Logan, Balch, H. K. White, Captains J. M. Burroughs, T. Q. Ashburn, Frederick Hadra, J. S. Butler, C. W. Van Way, E. G. Shields, J. A. Hulen, Edw. Davis, G. R. Fowler, H. L. Jenkinson, E. A. Strymer, R. T. Ellis, Theo. Schultz, J. F. Green, First Lieutenants J. C. Greenwalt, G. S. Fabiger, Wm. L. Lowe, Carroll Power, Majors R. E. L. Spence, R. H. Noble, Moseley, Captain Hayson, Eckins, Goldman, Booth, First Lieutenants J. W. Ward, J. L. Hall, G. A. White, Whitsett, H. M. Morrow, Gillespie, Second Lieutenants J. A. Jackson, A. H. Pickel, John J. Lipon, Hugh Williams, H. J. McKenney, J. M. Flemister, D. C. McClelland, Wm. M. True, W. W. Goddard, R. P. Corbitt, First Lieutenants T. L. Sherburne, E. N. Coffey, W. S. Cunningham, T. L. Campbell, S. L. Jeffers, F. L. Case, Wm. E. Strong, L. P. Rucker, Dean Tompkins, Earl Edmundson, Second Lieutenants John W. Healey, C. L. Willard, Mowry, Crawford, Richard, Graham, McGowan, Cass, Dr. Cook, Civilian Clerks J. M. Ackerman, Hennessey, Snider.

Total strength officers and troops on board: Thirty-third Infantry—Officers, 47; men, 1286. Thirty-second Infantry—Officers, 10; men, 282. Detailed recruits—Officers, 4; men, 75. Detailed Signal Corps—Officers, 1; men, 14. General staff officers, 3. Total: Officers, 65; men, 1837.

Captain W. M. Coulling, A. Q. M. U. S. V., and four clerks; Dr. J. H. Holloway and three hospital stewards. The Sheridan was last here on July 2 last and took home from Manila the First California Regiment. She is a sister ship of the Grant and Sherman. With a few exceptions the officers are the same as when here before, as follows: Captain Pierce, First Officer Fraser, Second Officer Hillman, Third Officer Randall, Fourth Officer Fisher, Chief Engineer Paul, First Assistant Engineer Dille, Second Assistant Engineer Brown, Third Assistant Engineer Bunker, Steward Poisman, Surgeon Holloway.

The Sheridan brought eleven sacks of mail and the San Francisco morning and evening newspapers of September 30.

A TANTALUS LOT

And What W. R. Castle Has to Say About It.

Conveyed More Than Two Acres for One in Exchange for the Lot He Wished.

MR. EDITOR:—The very prominent statements made in the Bulletin this evening, about a recent land exchange, seem to justify something from me on the subject.

For many years I have desired to get a mountain lot, but did not wish to go as high as the upper Tantalus region. Owning fifteen acres just south or south-east of Dr. Cooper, Mr. Hackfeld and others, and knowing that the location is generally regarded as much more desirable than lower down, I proposed an even exchange. The Survey office however thought otherwise and I acceded to their view, though I still think values are more nearly even. A survey showed 2.32 acres where I located, so I conveyed 6 acres of the upper land to the Government in exchange therefor. My reason for exceeding two for one, was that I felt it important, on account of my friendly relations with all the members of the Government, that the great preponderance of advantage should be on that side. The matter was considered and decided by the whole Executive Council. Captain King is too manly a man to have stated that he "was ordered to sign the necessary papers" and it is safe to say that he never said it.

Now as to the land itself. I found it overgrown with lantana and guava besides some forest trees, but cutting my way in saw two or three scrubby mangoes. Fortunately directions were given to save fruit and forest trees, and I was astonished enough when the land was cleared to find a large number of mango trees, one avocado pear and a few other trees. Clearing away the lantana and other woods has permitted both sun and air to get at the tender roots and the trees are all looking better. But mangoes there will not be a success, and it is my intention to set out ornamental trees and shrubs as well as to cultivate Hawaiian trees, such as koa and mamane. I venture to say that the public will get more real pleasure from the lot cultivated and improved than as it was. The view is no better than above or below, or on the other ridge and as for the reservation, I never heard of it, nor have I been able to find others who have, though it might easily have been done, and no one outside of the Board hear of it.

W. R. CASTLE.
Honolulu, Oct. 9, 1899.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF

With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

The Greatest Day in the Life of the Navy's Hero.

The Thunder of Cannon and the Roar of Cheers Greet the Admiral on All Sides.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Up to the peak of the Olympia went fluttering the 4-starred flag of Farragut, which came to Dewey as a gift yesterday. On the bridge walked the third admiral of the United States navy, and so the ship and the fluttering flag started on their glorious journey to the tomb of Grant.

Back of the beauty and grandeur of the naval parade of this day was the more impressive scene of the meeting of that which is at the grave of that which has been. And despite the blare of trumpets, the shrill rattle of drums, the cheers of enthusiastic Americans, this it was forced itself upon the minds of all who witnessed the spectacle.

It is told by Logan that Grant once said to him: "I hope the American people will not forget me after I am gone." Hark! The Olympia is moving down North river under the shadow of the hills crowned by the tomb of Grant. Upon the bridge stands the chief of the navy, his head bare, while Lamberton's cap is also off; beneath the feet of the two men the guns begin the rumble and roar. One, two, three, and so on, until, on the wings of a thrilling smoke, there is carried up to the tomb the national salute of twenty-one guns.

Here comes the New York, Sampson at his post, a red flag with two stars at the peak, and her guns speak. Then the Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts and down through the whole list of that magnificent array of fighting craft the voice of the guns for the glory of the dead hero. Forgotten? It was Dewey at Tompkinsville and Castle William, but it was Grant at Riverside.

There was no delay in starting the water pageant. The hour was fixed at 1 o'clock, and three minutes before that time black smoke belched out of the funnels of the Olympia and she began to move. The weather was superb. Strong winds were blowing, but the sky was flecked with white, and there were great patches of blue and a warm sun and little of the rain which the weather man had said might come.

Just as the Olympia left her station a mist of rain swept across the harbor and was gone, the sun came out, and from Brooklyn bridge to the Jersey shore there sprang an arch of exquisite rainbow. Just as on Tuesday, when the Olympia dropped her anchor off the Hook, a rainbow spanned the sky, so now, at a moment when the gallant ship and her admiral were to pass before millions of eyes in proud review, the heavens brightened again with the bow of promise. But it would be hard to say which was the most radiant at that moment, the sky or the surface of the waters beneath. Looking eastward from the anchorages of the warships as far as the eye could reach was a procession of steamers, tugs and yachts bedecked from deck to peak with flags, bunting or the code signal "Welcome, Admiral!" This line of craft extended to the Narrows, down under the guns of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, covering all the water space on the Jersey side and leaving for the Brooklyn side nothing but a narrow strip of blue. The police arrangements were excellent; there was little crowding or jamming of the boats and few accidents.

Dewey was on the after quarter-deck as the Olympia swung out into the stream led by the police and fire boats. He was all of a tremble. The man's nature is so simple that the overwhelming character of his reception by his own people was too much for his sensibilities. He looked to the right and left, cleared his throat, and finally drew his handkerchief and pressed it to his eyes. There was no question but what the kindly tears had come to relieve him. As if to give his thoughts another turn, a saucy tugboat shot by the Olympia and the jackie at her bow shouted: "Hey, Admiral, there'll be a hot time in the old town tonight!" The sailors on the man-of-war cheered and the Admiral laughed.

The Olympia was now headed to pass Castle William and Governor's Island. In her wake came the other fighting ships, with the Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison in command, last. Then there were the revenue boats and torpedo craft. The sailors of the City of New York followed and then the yachts, led by J. Pierpont Morgan's black-sided Corsair. Most conspicuous in the line of yachts was Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, flying three flags, each bearing a shamrock and having on deck a bag-piper, who blew many merry airs. The Erin was saluted and cheered at every move of the procession.

Bang! seventeen guns rang out from old Castle William—that venerable pile which one shot from the Olympia would wipe out of existence. Boom! replied the guns of the Olympia. Here in one line were the ships that, beat down Montefio and Cervera, the men who commanded those ships, the Marietta, which journeyed with the Oregon, the Winslow, on which Bagley died, the best excursion craft of New York city, the yachts of Lipton, Morgan, Gould, the wealth of society and commerce of New York, millions of strangers from other cities, on the land and water, and all either moving to Riverside or having their eyes turned in that direction.

A stakeboat had been set in the center of the stream, around which the procession was to pass, making the turn for its journey down the river again. In making the turn the warships would be brought abreast of the tomb, and give the national salute. As

the Olympia swung and made the turn, how that flag of Farragut did flutter. It was proud of its eminence. Dewey could be seen to raise his eyes to it, and then he advanced to a position on the bridge where he would face the tomb of the hero of 1865. He raised his hat, and there came the sound of the dogs of battle—not the savage roar in actual conflict, but the muffled sound of blank cartridges or charges, like the pealing of great bells in which volume takes the place of melody. Slowly the Olympia moved down the stream, gun after gun telling the story of the Wilderness, of Lookout, of Appomattox, of Manila bay—death and life. And when they ceased the guns of the New York began their story, and so on down the line of vessels, while from admiral to ensign caps were lifted and colors dipped to the memory of the man who hoped his people would not forget him. It was a sight for tears and smiles. Back of the war vessels at first and then on their right were the wooded slopes of the Jersey shore. On the other side were Claremont and the tomb and myriads of people. Following were yachts and steamers, and above all such a sky as rarely comes at this season of the year.

The Olympia passed down the stream perhaps a mile, then anchored, and then there passed in review before her all the craft afloat for the occasion. The Admiral stood where he could be well seen by the shouting people. Every whistle on the waters was blowing, and added to this the noise of cannon. The din was something frightful. As the Sandy Hook passed the flagship a cheer rose from her passengers and various salutations were uttered. "God bless you, Admiral." "Three cheers for Dewey." Dewey responded by raising his hat and bowing. Other steamers came on—the Staten Island, Mattewan, Warwick—and the passengers of each added to the noise.

The great float, Victory, which had been brought to a position off the tomb, was injured so badly early last night that it was a wrecked mass when the fleet passed it. The figure of Victory was damaged while being towed into position. It broke and fell at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and now nothing remains standing but a portion of the base. Men were at work early trying to repair the damage. At 10 o'clock a strong wind blew up. The figure began to topple, and despite all the efforts of the workmen it fell with a crash to the deck, breaking into fragments. A portion of the figure fell into the river, but most of it remained on the boat. It broke just above the knees. The figure was seventy-eight feet high and was made of plaster of paris. At the time of the accident the river was choppy and a strong wind was blowing. The Admiral shook his head when the Olympia passed the float, and the accident was explained to him.

Scattered through the throng on the Battery were the uniforms of visiting soldiers from half a dozen States. Today, for the first time since the Olympia joined the squadron, she and her sister ships were plainly visible from the Battery seawall, and the crowd worked itself into one animated interrogation point, tip-toeing and speculating on the identity of the shining white craft that stood out against the black Staten Island hills as though cut in marble.

Nearer, off Liberty Island, lay half a score of yachts, gay with bunting and signal flags of various colors. The Battery Park crowd was repaid for its early arrival and was accordingly joyous. Fakirs abounded, selling everything conceivable. Camp stools were going at 40 cents, and "Take 'em home with you when you go" Dewey canes, a sort of a barber pole affair, in national colors, badges and bunting, handkerchiefs and everything in the way of palatable edibles, from peanuts and fruits to the sandwiches and frankfurters of Coney Island, were on all sides. The police, too, were early on the scene. Before 8 o'clock squads of men were threading the narrow streets on the western water front and lining up at every point where they might by any possibility be needed. At pier 8 a great force of them, 500 in all, was strung along the approaches to the landing where the Mayor's boat and half a dozen police tugs lay, resplendent with gay-colored bunting.

Darkness was falling as the last of the disorganized procession passed the Olympia and turned back to the city. Then a million lights came out on ship and shore and twinkled far into the night, amid the rain which came to chase weary millions from the streets to places of shelter to prepare for the great land parade with which the city will honor Dewey tomorrow.

Favors Negro Labor.

Mr. Daniel Logan, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Commissioner in Omaha, has written a letter to the Enterprise, a journal published in the interests of the negro race, in which he advocates the emigration of negro laborers to Hawaii. He states that he has written to the Planters' Association on the subject and hopes to receive a reply which will encourage him to urge colored laborers to settle in Hawaii.

Secures Valuable Lease.

On Saturday an important leasehold from the Bishop Estate was granted to Dr. A. E. Nichols, representing the syndicate which has Halemano, Wahiawa and other properties that were controlled by John Emmeluth. The lease from the Bishop Estate comprises 3,200 acres of land known as Paalaau, but its greatest value is in the rights of water from two of the largest streams in Waiakala District. This last acquisition insures the new plantation all the water it will require without other expense than fluming.

SEARCHLIGHT WON.

SEARCHLIGHT, Ill., Sept. 28.—Searchlight, the great pacing stallion, won the 2:03 pace for a purse of \$2,500 at the State Fair today without an effort. Frank Bogach took second money and William Mac third.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back." Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, thind, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15 Cents a bottle.

Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott
Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

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OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure all kinds of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stampas made by THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

ELEEELE!

Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

For sale only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was not a deceiver, the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, P. enon, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 1, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which requires NO PAIN OF PLEASANT AND refreshing, without HEADACHE and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Improved Make of this Chlorodyne has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6d., 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, October 6.
 Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, from Molokai.
 Friday, October 6.
 Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kaanapali, Oct. 6: 4,005 bags sugar, 1 pkg. sundries.
 Saturday, October 7.
 Schr. Honolulu, A. Olsen, from San Francisco, Sept. 13, Palaau, Oct. 6: lumber and 4 passengers.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Makahala, Sept. 6: 1,800 bags sugar, 53 bags taro, 15 pkgs. sundries.
 Schr. Ada, Moses, from Hanalei: 800 bags rice.
 Stmr. Helene, Welsbarth, from Palihala, Oct. 6: 2,360 bags sugar, 90 head cattle, 15 hogs.
 Schr. Lady, Dower, from Molokai Oct. 6.
 Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, 15 hrs. from Ellice.
 U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Pierce, 6 days 23 hrs. 35 min., from San Francisco, with troops to Manila, to U. S. quartermaster.
 Sunday, October 8.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 17 bbls. hides, 20 pkgs. sundries.
 Stmr. Kikohala, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Kaanapali.
 Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 218 sbs potatoes, 85 sbs corn, 168 sbs taro, 56 pkgs. hides, 1 horse, 151 hogs, 133 pkgs. sundries.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Green, 14 hrs. from Kapa.
 Stmr. Gaelic, Finch, from Yokohama, Sept. 29: pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Monday, October 9.
 U. S. transport Glenogle, R. D. Jones, from San Francisco, Oct. 1: 720 soldiers for Manila.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, October 6.
 Stmr. Coptic, Rinder, China and Japan.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hanalei.
 Stmr. Nihau, Gregory, Ellice.
 Stmr. Kinau, Clark, Hilo.
 U. S. A. T. Grant, Buford, Manila.
 Schr. Kaniakouli, Ialua, Hawaii.
 Schr. Mol Wahine, Kuanoli, windward ports.
 Saturday, October 7.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tulliet, Kapa.
 U. S. transport Tacoma, Buford, Manila.
 Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mosher, Maunalei.
 Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Kaunakakai.
 Sunday, October 8.
 U. S. transport Centennial, Eagles, San Francisco.
 Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, Puget Sound.
 Am. bkt. Omega, Harrington, Puget Sound.
 Stmr. Gaelic, Finch, San Francisco.
 Monday, October 9.
 Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, Honokaa.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapa.
 Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.
 Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, Kamalo.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Agate, Am. bk., 595 tons (at Departure Bay)—Coal thence Molokai, by Welch & Co.
 B. P. Cheney, Am. bk., 1,200 tons—Coal from Tacoma to Honolulu.
 Aloha, Am. schr., 742 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.
 Archer, Am. bkt. 345 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Hilo, in Planter's line, by Welch & Co.
 Lucile, Am. sh., 1,297 tons (at Tacoma)—Coal thence to Honolulu.
 Mauna Ala, Haw. bk., 779 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
 Geo. W. Watson, Am. schr., 397 tons (now at Blakeley)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Renton, Holmes & Co.
 Reaper, Am. sh., 1,358 tons—Has been purchased by A. P. Lorenzen. Terms private.
 S. C. Allen, Am. bk., 632 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.

FOREIGN PORTS.

TACOMA—Sailed, Sept. 28, shp. Occidental, for Honolulu.
 PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, Sept. 29, schr. Nokomia, for Honolulu.
 SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 30, brig J. D. Spreckels, from Mahukona; schr. Eva, from Kahului. Cleared, Sept. 30, bkt. Roderick Dhu, for Hilo, bkt. Irmgard, for Honolulu.
 PORT TOWNSEND—In port, Sept. 30, schr. Nokomia, for Honolulu.
 HONGKONG—Arrived, prior to Sept. 30, Br. stmr. Dorie, from Honolulu.
 MANILA—Sailed, Sept. 30, stmr. Ohio, for San Francisco via Hongkong and Guam.

BORN.

CHILLINGWORTH—In Honolulu, October 6, to the wife of S. F. Chillingworth, a son.
 SIMS—In this city, October 7, 1899, to the wife of W. R. Sims, a son.

DIED.

SIMS—In this city, October 7, 1899, Katie E., beloved wife of W. R. Sims, and daughter of the late Chas. H. Rose, aged 29 years.

GERMAN PAYS FOR THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The German Government today paid into the Spanish treasury the sum of 25,000,000 pesetas, the price of the Caroline Islands.

The swipes joints at Iwilei are again causing annoyance to the residents of that district. Almost every night is made hideous by the disagreeable conduct of swipes hounds. Wholesale arrests only will put a stop to this horror, as the poison is easily procured and residents say the joints are in full swing again the day following.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 8.—A. S. Wilcox and wife, W. H. Rice, A. Cropp, L. E. Pinkham, F. Carter, Miss C. Palecki, F. A. Vickery, H. Frohlich, F. von Senden, J. Bergstrom, J. W. Hall, L. Kee, J. Kolohoe, C. Yick, Can Chock, and 73 deck.
 From Ellice, per stmr. Noeau, Oct. 7.—J. R. Spencer, and 6 deck.
 From Yokohama, per stmr. Gaelic, Oct. 7.—A. W. Bash, Mrs. A. W. Bash, Miss C. Bash, Miss Mary Bash, Mrs. Sarah Beers, J. H. Benedict, L. A. Blumberg, T. J. Bourne, Miss Virginia Cranfa, W. G. Coxe, Mrs. E. H. Conger, Miss Conger, Harry De Gray, F. Deardorf, Mrs. F. Deardorf, Master Deardorf, W. S. Davidson, Geo. Fredericks, Lieut. G. E. Gelm, U.S.N., Mrs. G. E. Gelm, Chas. Hardy, Dr. F. A. Hardy, T. Ikeda, H. W. Liu, Jas. H. Loe, H. M. Martin, Miss Margaret Moore, Victor Marsh, Col. J. W. Pope, Miss Pierce, B. M. Stiebel, Dr. E. A. Seale, R. Sano, Wm. M. Swart, Rev. J. B. Slocum, Mrs. J. B. Slocum, Maj. G. B. Urnston, Lal Tai Wing, Dr. H. D. Wilson, C. Yoerger, Thos. Davis.
 From Maui, per stmr. Maui, Oct. 8.—C. P. Grimwood and wife, Miss S. K. Kahuna, Miss B. Hayselden, David Knapa, R. J. Place, J. McKay, W. H. Campbell, W. Dunn, T. F. Sanborn, Rev. Kakani, wife and child, Miss Kalmi, C. K. Chow, C. Ferguson and wife, A. Garvie, P. Krog, G. Horner, D. Lyman, Dr. Winslow, S. Berliner, H. J. Harrison, A. P. Boller, S. Parker, J. D. Holt, W. Stoddard, Alama and wife, D. K. Unaua and wife, Miss Sheldon, Miss King, A. A. Wilder, Mr. Meier, L. A. Thurston, J. B. Castle, W. O. Smith, R. R. Berg, Captain McLeod, Captain W. J. McAlley, W. Bal, R. E. Moore, W. H. Lambert, C. M. Logue, R. W. Wilcox and 83 deck.
 From Paunah, per stmr. Helene, Oct. 6.—J. A. Moore, A. Madden.
 From Kaanapali, per stmr. Kauai, Oct. 6.—F. Hayselden and wife, O. Hedemann, C. Fowden.
 From Makahala, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 7.—J. Scott, J. Blackie, S. H. Comstock and 10 deck passengers.
 From San Francisco, per schr. Honolulu, Sept. 13.—Carrie T. Johnstone, Maud T. Johnstone, Harold W. Johnstone, Norman J. Higgle.
 From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua, Oct. 7.—W. C. Gregg, Mrs. M. McCormiston, A. G. Stoddard, 4 deck passengers.

Departed.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Oct. 6.—W. Walker, J. E. Bush, E. R. Hendry, Dr. F. A. Bowman, Dr. Winslow, H. J. Harrison, Capt. Ewart, Capt. McAlloy, J. D. Kennedy, G. Hone, Miss Serlinger, Captain Matson, Rev. J. Kamakele, O. G. Traphagen, Will E. Fisher, Emil Yarnotaky, C. W. Eccles, Mrs. J. G. Ward, Miss Ward.
 For China and Japan, per stmr. Coptic, Oct. 6.—J. B. Bohemann and wife, Rev. Canon Roberts, C. M. Graves, Chas. Nelson, Lee Chu and wife, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Wellmann and 2 daughters, Miss M. B. Shaw, Miss A. Eckfeldt, Mrs. Shen.
 For San Francisco, per stmr. Gaelic, Oct. 8.—Mrs. C. A. Robertson, Mrs. D. C. Little and daughter, A. Humburg, F. W. Graham, Mrs. Parker, child and maid, Dr. C. B. Wood, F. B. Moseley, Lieut. Gen. Sanford, V. Y. Scantlebury, S. M. Ballou and wife, C. G. Ballentyne, Mrs. Lovejoy, C. E. Le Munyon, C. B. Whiting.

CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.

Novelt, Am. schr. Newcastle
 Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship. Newcastle
 Errol, Br. ship. Newcastle
 Lizzie Vance, Am. schr. Newcastle
 Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. Newcastle
 Wm. Carson, Am. bkt. Newcastle
 J. L. Stanford, Am. bkt. Newcastle
 Newsboy, Am. bkt. Newcastle
 Seminole, Am. bk. Newcastle
 Woolhahra, Br. bk. Newcastle
 Dominion, Br. bk. Newcastle
 Great Admiral, Am. sh. Newcastle
 Golden Shore, Am. sch. Newcastle
 Solveig, Nor. bk. Newcastle
 Wm. Carson, Am. bkt. Newcastle
 Alex. McNeil, Am. bk. Newcastle
 Star of France, Haw. sch. Newcastle
 Cardigan, Newcastle
 Adderly, Br. bk. Newcastle
 Inverness shire, Br. sh. Newcastle
 Oceania Vance, Am. sch. Newcastle
 Robt. Sudden, Am. bkt. Newcastle
 Chehalis, Am. bkt. Newcastle
 Sonoma, Am. bk. Newcastle
 Gulf Stream, Br. bk. Newcastle
 Beechdale, Am. bk. Nitrate ports
 St. Katherine, Am. bk. New York
 W. F. Babcock, Am. ship. New York
 H. C. Wright, Am. sch. Tacoma
 Emma Claudina, Am. sch. Tacoma
 Metha Nelson, Am. sch. Tacoma
 Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bg. Tacoma
 W. W. Bartlett, Am. sch. Gray's Har.
 Columbia, Am. sch. Gray's Har.
 Thos. S. Negus, Am. sch. San Diego

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel. From.
 Due in October.
 Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk. S. F.
 Transit, Am. sch. S. F.
 W. J. Irwin, Am. bg. S. F.
 Mary E. Foster, Am. bk. S. F.
 C. D. Bryant, Am. bk. S. F.
 Kinfauna, Br. bk. London
 Albany, Ger. bk. Westport
 Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship. Norfolk
 Louis, Am. sch. Nitrate ports
 City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle
 King Arthur, Br. ship. Newcastle
 Allen A., Am. sch. Eureka
 Mary Dodge, Am. sch. Eureka
 Nokomis, Am. sch. Pt. Gamble
 County Merioneth, Br. bk. Liverpool
 Mary Winkelman, Am. bk. Newcastle
 John A. Briggs, Am. sh. Newcastle
 Due in November.
 Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. Newcastle
 Eng. Onaway, Am. bk. New York
 Hollywood, Br. bk. Antwerp
 Nunauu, Haw. bk. New York
 Due in December.
 Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh. Dec.
 Conway Castle, Br. bk. Liverpool
 Poseidon, Br. sh. Liverpool

SINKING OF A STEAMER.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The steamer Clyde, running between St. Louis and Memphis, sank last night about twenty-five miles below Cairo. The boat was valued at \$20,000 and insured for

WHARF AND WAVE.

The America Maru will arrive from San Francisco about October 20.
 The California & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Carlisle City is booked to leave Yokohama today for San Francisco via Honolulu and San Diego.

The United States army transport Ohio, from Manila for San Francisco with troops September 30, is going via Guam. This means she will probably call at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Texas Rangers sail on the Sheridan today at 4 o'clock, and with them go three companies of the Thirty-second in command of Major R. E. L. Spence. The troops will march through the streets to the ferry at noon. The remainder of the Thirty-second Regiment will embark tomorrow on the Glenogle and the Charles Nelson. The Valencia, Zealandia and City of Para are scheduled to sail next Thursday. The Pennsylvania, with the Washington Regiment, is due Wednesday, and the Tartar with the Kansas is due next Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—In place of the City of Sydney and the Rio de Janeiro, which have been chartered by the Government, the Pacific Mail Company has secured two fine British steamships that will load in Hongkong and make the regular run to this port. They are the Alcoa and the On Long. The first was secured from the Alcoa Steamship Company, Limited. Her gross tonnage is 7,576. The On Long belongs to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Her gross tonnage is 2,802, net 1,787. The America Maru, which was delayed in Yokohama by fire in her bunkers, is heading straight for San Francisco. She will not stop at Honolulu, so that she can sail from this port on schedule time, October 14th. She is due here on October 9. Her Honolulu freight was loaded into the Gaelic, which left Yokohama on the same day as the America.

The United States transport Centennial discharged her load of horses destined for Manila at Irmgard wharf and as soon as coaled will return to San Francisco. The Centennial has had some troubles of her own since she was here last year. She went aground off the Island of Luzon, and was thought to be a total loss, but was finally saved and returned to San Francisco. She will leave here for that city on Sunday, to get another load of horses. The present program is for her to forward to Manila after that with the horses she landed here last night. The Centennial is in charge of Captain S. G. Orr, quartermaster, and has 18 soldiers and 23 civilian teamsters on board. Her officers are Captain J. C. Eagles, First Officer W. H. John, Second Officer John F. Healer, Chief Engineer Frank A. Jones and Steward T. Murray. Mr. Murray was here a year ago with the New York troops. The Centennial brought forty private horses for officers of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-second Regiments. Unlike most of the transports she has gang planks up and down which the horses can walk, so that only those unable to stand need be hoisted. The Centennial's horses will stay here till she goes to San Francisco and back for another load.

TRANSPORTS COMING.

List of Those Scheduled to Arrive Here Within Two Weeks.

The following is the schedule of the sailings of United States transports from San Francisco and Portland, to arrive at Honolulu during the coming two weeks. The big transports have all abandoned the northern route and will coal here: Glenogle and Charles Nelson, from San Francisco, on October 1; Valencia and Zealandia, from San Francisco, on October 5; City of Para, from San Francisco, about October 5; Mantense, from San Francisco, about October 10; City of Rio and Sikh, from Portland, October 3 or 4; Hancock, from San Francisco, about October 15 and 20. These cover all transports whose sailing dates from San Francisco can now be definitely settled. Chas. J. Webster, the United States transport agent, who has had an experience of over twenty years in the quartermaster's department in San Francisco, has made every preparation for the quick coaling and despatch of the transports, and Albert Berry will have charge of the weighing of the coal.

NATIVE JUDGES FOR SAMOA.

Official Reports Indicate a Very Satisfactory State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Late official advices from Samoa contain accounts of recent meetings of the provisional government at Apia, at which steps were taken to have native judges try cases between natives and native officials, to solemnize marriages and keep tax records of property owned by the Samoans. Two judges, Tagoa and Toomata, were chosen, one being an adherent of the former King Malletoa and the other a Matanafa. The provisional authorities have settled the claim of the heirs of the late King Malletoa Lieupea and rejected the claim of the secretary of the late Samoan Government. Captain Preedy of the British ship Torch was given several warrants against natives for capital crimes, which will be turned over to Chief Laualu for execution. The proceedings indicate an entirely pacific condition of affairs on the islands.

HOSPITAL SHIP SAILS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The hospital ship Missouri, the most commodious and finest hospital ship in the service, sailed today for Manila, passing out of

ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 29.—J. S. Kimball, the millionaire lumber dealer, and the Santa Fe Company, have closed arrangements for two steamship lines to run out of this port, one to run south to Central American ports, and the other between San Diego and Honolulu.

The only point left unsettled is whether San Diego or San Francisco is to be the terminus. The Kimball company insist on the latter place, and the Santa Fe Company are equally determined that it shall be San Diego.

Three new vessels are now building for the lines, and one of them will be started very shortly.

The British bark East African; British ship Drummuir and British ship Champion have been chartered at Newcastle for Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

BAROM.	TEMP.	WIND.	REL. HUM.	STATE OF SKY.	RAIN.
9 a.m.	5 p.m.	Direction	Per cent		
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0
30.02	29.95	70	85	bc	0.0

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February or standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is -.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Hour	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun	Moon
Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
6:05	6:05	6:05	6:05	6:05	6:05	6:05
12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10
18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15	18:15
24:20	24:20	24:20	24:20	24:20	24:20	24:20
30:25	30:25	30:25	30:25	30:25	30:25	30:25
36:30	36:30	36:30	36:30	36:30	36:30	36:30
42:35	42:35	42:35	42:35	42:35	42:35	42:35
48:40	48:40	48:40	48:40	48:40	48:40	48:40
54:45	54:45	54:45	54:45	54:45	54:45	54:45
60:50	60:50	60:50	60:50	60:50	60:50	60:50

First quarter of the moon on the 11th at 7:40 p. m.
 The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.
 The standard time whistle sound at 12:00 p. m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN HONOLULU ISLAND OF OAHU.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, in a cause entitled Rose K. Anahu, Hiram Anahu, William Anahu, Rose Anahu and Maggie Anahu, by Rose K. Anahu, her guardian, against Mary Kamiki, Deborah Pahau, Alex. K. Pahau, Richard Mahi Pahau, Miriam Anahu and S. K. Kane, the undersigned as commissioner duly appointed will expose for sale at public auction, subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the main entrance to the Judiciary building, all that piece or parcel of land situate on the main side of Printer's lane in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, the same being more fully described in a certain deed of partition made by and between Liens and Mary K. Pahau et al., recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 75, page 343, and bounded as follows:
 Beginning at a point at the makai side of the lot known as Pacific Institute lot 168 feet from Punchbowl street and running:
 1. S. 72° 45' W. true 115.5-10 feet along Godfrey Brown's lot;
 2. S. 22° 45' E. true 95 feet along Lane;
 3. N. 67° 15' W. true 125.8-10 feet along plantation assigned to Liens;
 4. N. 30° 00' W. true 84 feet along the institute lot to initial point, containing an area of 10,680 square feet; being a portion of the land described in L. C. A. 208 C, Royal Patent 5698.
 Terms of sale are cash in U. S. gold. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LUCAS.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED themselves to plant cane for the Hutchinson Sugar Co., at Kaua, Island of Hawaii, for ten (10) years, commencing from this 28th day of September, 1899, under the name of "Wong & Co."

AH CHONG, Manager.
 CHU TAI, Bookkeeper.
 WONG KEE, Auditor.
 TUCK SUNG, Member.
 LEE HOP, Member.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
 New York Line.

Bark Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient inducements offer.
 For freight apply to
 CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
 27 Kilby street, Boston,
 or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.

3Y AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Honolulu, October 2, 1899.
 Notice is hereby given that E. R. STACKABLE, ESQ., has this day been appointed Collector General of Customs for the Hawaiian Islands, vice Richard Ivers, Esq., resigned.
 (Signed) HENRY E. COOPER,
 Minister of Finance, ad interim.
 2113-34

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, September 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction Lot of 1/4 acre at Puhala, Ewa, Oahu, being a portion of the old Puhala fish pond, lying mauka of the line of O. R. & L. Co.'s track.
 Upset price, \$200.
 Terms, Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.
 For plan and further particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.
 Per order of Commissioners Public Lands.
 E. S. BOYD,
 Secretary.
 August-21, 1899.

The above sale is hereby indefinitely postponed.
 By order of Commissioners of Public Lands.
 E. S. BOYD,
 Secretary.
 Oct. 2, 1899. 2112-31

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Manuel C. Ross, late of Waluku, Maui, Deceased Intestate.—Before Judge John W. Kalua.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

On reading and filing the petition of Manuel C. Ross, Jr., the son of Manuel C. Ross, Deceased, alleging that Manuel C. Ross, of Waluku, Maui, died intestate at Waluku, Maui, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands, necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to him, it is ordered that Wednesday, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Waluku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Waluku, Maui, H. I., Sept. 21, A. D. 1899.
 By order of the court:
 JAS. N. K. KEOLA,
 Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. 2110-36T

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Whereas, by an order made by Hon. A. Perry, Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, on the 13th day of September, 1899, the undersigned guardian of the property of Edward Vivian, Thomas Everett and Lucy Kawaloa, minor children of George E. Richardson, late of Waluku, Maui, was licensed to sell at public auction the real estate hereinafter described.
 Notice is hereby given that the said real estate will be offered for sale at public auction at the salerooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property to be sold consists of that parcel of land situate at said Waluku, occupied by said George E. Richardson, during his lifetime, as a family residence, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the south corner adjoining the main road from Waluku to Waikapu, and running:
 N. 39° 45' E. 6.45 chains along land heretofore belonging to the Waikapu Plantation; thence
 N. 24° 45' W. 1.87 chains along Langford's land; thence
 S. 87° W. 3.36 chains along Langford's land; thence
 S. 1° W. 8.24 chains along said main road to point of beginning, and containing an area of 1.55 acres; and being the same premises described in deed from W. C. Parke, assignee of the estate of Albert Barnes, a bankrupt, to said George E. Richardson, dated March 17, 1887, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu, in Liber 103, Pages 295 and 296.
 Terms cash; deed at expense of purchaser, and sale subject to confirmation by the court.
 WILLIAM O. SMITH,
 Guardian.
 Honolulu, Sept. 23, 1899. 2110-35548

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN SAILING STEAMER KINAU.

On and after October 17 next the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 1 p. m. for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalan, Honoumua, Papakou and Pepee.
 Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.
 WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 Honolulu, Oct. 6, 1899. 5357

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 12th day of August, A. D. 1890, made by J. Henry S. Martin of Waiohinu, Kaua, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, to Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 327 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, trustees as aforesaid, said assignment being recorded in said Registrar's office in Liber 138, page 336, I, SARAH E. WILLIAMS, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, to wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in said mortgage contained will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in Honolulu, Oahu, on Monday, the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.